The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2420. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia and the Kangaroo.

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Reduction of the Rate of Discount by the Bank of England.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th instant, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool, June 6, *via* Queenstown June 9, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Ocean Queen*, from Southampton on the 8th instant, arrived yesterday afternoon.

The news thus received is three days later.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 9th.

The *Vigo*, from New-York, reached Queenstown at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and Liverpool on the afternoon of the 10th.

The United States frigate *Cumberland* was at Madeira on the 1st of June.

Mr. GEO. BAILEY, Editor of the *National Era*, died on board the *Arago* on the 5th instant at sea.

The steamer *Weser*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the night of the 10th.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

From the Paris Moniteur, June 10.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF SAN MARTINO, June 5.

The French army, assembled round Alessandria, had before it great obstacles to overcome. If it marched on Piacenza, it would have had to lay siege to that place, and to open for itself, by main force, the passage of the Po, which at this spot is not less than 900 metres wide, and this most difficult operation was to be executed in presence of an enemy's army of more than 200,000 men.

If the Emperor crossed the river at Valentia, he would find the enemy concentrated on the left bank at Mortara, and he could not attack him in this position unless by separate columns, manœuvering in the midst of a country intersected by canals and rice-grounds. There was, therefore, on both sides an almost insurmountable obstacle; the Emperor resolved to turn it, and he deceived the Austrians by concentrating his army on the right, and causing it to occupy Casteggio, and even Bobbio on the Trebia.

On the 31st of May, the army received the order to march to the left and crossed the Po at Casale, the bridge of which had remained in our possession. It immediately took the Vercelli road, where the passage of the Sesia was effected to protect and cover our rapid march on Novara. The efforts of the army were directed to the right on Robbio; and two combats, glorious for the Sardinian troops, fought on this side, had also the effect of inducing the enemy to believe that we were marching on Mortara. But during this time the French army had proceeded towards Novara, and had taken up there a position on the same ground where the King CHARLES ALBERT had fought ten years before. There it could make head against the enemy should he make his appearance.

Thus this bold march had been protected by 100,000 men encamped on our right flank at Olengo, in front of Novara. Under these circumstances, it was therefore to the reserve that the Emperor was to confide the execution of the movement that took place in the rear of the line of battle.

On the 2d of June a division of the Imperial Guard was directed to Turbigo on the Ticino, and meeting with no resistance there it threw across three bridges.

The Emperor, having collected notices that agreed in showing him that the enemy was retiring on the left bank of the river, caused the Ticino to be passed at this spot by the army corps of Gen. MCMAHON, followed next day by a division of the Sardinian army.

Hardly had our troops taken possession on the Lombard bank when they were attacked by an Austrian corps sent from Milan by the railway. They repulsed it victoriously under the eyes of the Emperor.

On the same day, June 2, the division of ESPINASSE having advanced by the Novara road towards Milan as far as Trecate, whence it threatened the bridge-head of Buffalora, the enemy evacuated precipitously the entrenchments he had thrown up on this point, and fell back on the left bank, after blowing up the stone bridge crossing the river at this spot. Nevertheless, the effect of his mining-chambers was not complete, and the two arches he had intended to destroy having merely subsided without falling to pieces, the thoroughfare was not interrupted.

The day of the 4th had been fixed upon by the Emperor for taking definitive possession of the left bank of the Ticino. The army corps of Gen. MCMAHON, reinforced by the voltigeur division of the Imperial Guard, and followed by the whole army of the King of Sardinia, was to proceed from Turbigo to Buffalora and Magenta, whilst the grenadier division of the Imperial Guard would seize the bridge-head of Buffalora on the left bank, and the army corps of Marshal CANROBERT would advance on the right bank, to pass the Ticino at the same point. The execution of this plan of operations was disturbed by some of those incidents that in warfare must be taken into account. The King's army was retarded in its passage of the river, and only one of its divisions could follow at a distance the corps of Gen. MCMAHON.

The march of the Espinasse division also met with delays, and on the other hand, when the corps of Marshal CANROBERT left Novara to rejoin the Emperor, who had personally gone to the bridge-head of Buffalora, this corps found the road so encumbered that it could only reach the Ticino quite late.

Such was the situation of things, and the Emperor was waiting, not without anxiety, for the signal of the arrival of General MCMAHON's corps at Buffalora, when, about 2 o'clock, he heard on this side very heavy firing of small arms and artillery.

It was the moment to sustain it by marching on Magenta. The Emperor immediately dispatched WIMPFFEN's brigade against the formidable positions held by the Austrians in front of the bridge; the brigade of CLER followed the movement. The heights bordering the Naviglio (a large canal) and the village of Buffalora were promptly carried by the spirit of our troops; but they then found themselves confronting considerable masses whom they could not drive back, and who arrested their progress.

In the meantime, Marshal CANROBERT's army-corps did not appear, and, on the other hand, the cannonade and musketry fire that had signaled the arrival of General MCMAHON had completely ceased. Had the General's column been repulsed, and had the grenadier division of the Guard to sustain itself alone the entire effort of the enemy?

It is here the proper time for explaining the manœuvre effected by the Austrians. When they learned on the night of June 2, that the French army had surprised the passage of the Ticino at Turbigo, they had rapidly sent across that river, at Vigevano, three of the army-corps, which burnt the bridges behind them. On the morning of the 4th they went before the Emperor to the number of 125,000 men, and it was against these disproportionate forces that the grenadier division of the Guard, with whom was the Emperor, had singly to contend.

In these critical circumstances, General REGNAUD DE SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY gave proof of the utmost energy, as also did the generals commanding under his orders. The General of Division, MELLINET, had two horses killed under him. General CLER fell mortally wounded. General WIMPFFEN was wounded in the head; the Commanders DESME and MAUDHAY, of the Grenadiers, were killed: the Zouaves lost 200 men, and the Grenadiers sustained a loss no less considerable.

At length, after a struggle of four hours, during which MELLINET's division suffered without flinching the attacks of the enemy, PICARD's brigade, with CANROBERT at its head, arrived on the field of battle. Shortly after appeared VINOY's division, from General NIEL's corps, which the Emperor had sent for, and finally REGNAULT's and TROCHA's divisions of Marshal CANROBERT's corps.

At the same time General MCMAHON's cannon were again heard in the distance. The General's corps, retarded in its march and less numerous than it should have been, had advanced in two columns on Magenta and Buffalora.

The enemy having attempted to advance between these two columns, for the purpose of cutting them off, Gen. MCMAHON had rallied the right, with the left towards Magenta, and this explains why the firing had ceased at the beginning of the action on the side of Buffalora. In fact, the Austrians, seeing themselves pressed on their front and left, had evacuated the village of Buffalora, and advanced with the greater part of their forces against Gen. MCMAHON, in front of Magenta. The Forty fifth Regiment of the Line rushed intrepidly to attack the farm of Cascina Nuova, which is before the village, and which was defended by two Hungarian regiments. Fifteen hundred men of the enemy there laid down their arms and the flag was taken from the dead body of the colonel. In the meantime MOTTEROUGE's division was pressed hard by considerable forces that threatened to separate it from ESPINASSE's division. General MCMAHON had drawn up in the second line the thirteen battalions of the voltiguers of the guard, under the command of the brave General CAMOU, who, advancing to the first line, sustained at the centre the efforts of the enemy, and enabled the divisions of LA MOTTEROUGE and ESPINASSE to resume vigorously the offensive.

At this moment of a general attack, General AUGER, commanding the artillery of the second corps, placed in battery on the line of the railway forty field pieces, which, taking the Austrians, as they were defiling in great disorder, in flank and athwart, made a frightful carnage amongst them.

The combat at Magenta was terrible. The enemy defended this village with obstinacy. On both sides it was felt this was the key of the position. Our troops took it house by house, and put more than 10,000 Austrians *hors de combat*. General MCMAHON made about 5,000 prisoners, among whom were an entire regiment, the Second Chasseurs à Pied, commanded by Colonel HAUSER. But the General's corps itself suffered much; 1,500 of his men were killed or wounded. In the attack on the village, General ESPINASSE and Lieutenant FROIDEFOND fell mortally wounded. Like them Colonel DAOUHOT, of the Sixty-fifth of the line, and Colonel CHABRIERE, of the Second Foreign Regiment, fell at the head of their troops.

On the other side, the divisions Vinoy and Renault performed prodigies of valor, under the orders of Marshal CANROBERT and General NIEL. VINOY's division, which left Novara in the morning, had only just arrived at Trecate, where it was to bivouac, when it was sent for by the Emperor. It advanced rapidly (*à pas de course*) as far as Ponte di Magenta, driving the enemy from his positions, and taking more than 1,000 prisoners; but becoming engaged with superior forces it sustained severe loss; eleven of its officers were killed and fifty wounded; 650 sub-officers and soldiers were put *hors de combat*. The 85th of the line especially suffered; its commanding officer was killed fighting bravely at the head of his regiment, and the other superior officers were wounded. General MARTIMPREY was struck by a ball as he was leading his brigade.

The troops of Marshal CANROBERT also sustained regretable loss. Colonel DE SENNEVILLE, the chief of his staff, was killed at his side. Colonel CHARLIER, of the Ninetieth, fell, mortally wounded, struck by five balls, and several officers of RENAULT's division were placed *hors de combat*, while the village of Ponte di Magenta was taken seven times in succession.

Finally, about 8½ in the evening, the French army remained master of the field of battle, and the enemy withdrew, leaving in our hands four guns, of which two were taken by the Grenadiers of the Guard, two flags, and seven thousand prisoners. The number of Austrians placed *hors de combat* may be estimated at about 20,000. On the field of battle 12,000 muskets and 30,000 knapsacks have been picked up.

The Austrian corps engaged against us were those of Clam-Gallas, Zobel, Schwartzenberg and Lichtenstein. Field-Marshal GYULAI commanded in chief.

Thus in five days after leaving Alessandria the allied army has delivered three combats, won a battle, cleared Piedmont of the Austrians, and opened the gates of Milan. Since the battle of Montebello the Austrians have lost 25,000 men killed or wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 guns.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

The following telegram has been received at Vienna from Count VON GRUNNE, First Adjutant-General of the Emperor of Austria:

VERONA, Monday, June 6—10 40 P. M.

The battle fought in the neighborhood of Magenta on the 4th inst., was exceedingly fierce and bloody, and lasted until dusk. The attack of the enemy, which was made in the forenoon at Turbigo and Buffalora, was at first directed against two brigades of the 1st army corps, under Lieutenant-General Count CLAM. The brigades in question were subsequently reinforced by three brigades of the 2d (Prince E. LIECHTENSTEIN's) and REISCHACH's division of the 7th (Baron ZOBEL's) army corps. In the afternoon the 3d (Prince E. SCHWARZENBERG's) army corps came into action, and the bridges at Buffalora and the village of Magenta were sometimes in the enemy's hands and sometimes in ours.

In the morning of the 5th our left wing was again engaged in the neighborhood of Magenta, but detailed reports on the subject are still wanting.

The enemy made no further progress (*drang nicht weiter vor*) and our army took up a flank position (*Flanken-Stellung*) between Abbiate Grasso and Binasco. The issue of the battle which was going on being doubtful, Count GYULAI gave orders that Milan should be completely evacuated. The 5th, Count STADION's, and the 8th, Baron VON BENEDEK's army corps, were at a considerable distance from the field of battle, and were not engaged.

Numerous French prisoners are in our hands. The loss on both sides is great, but exact official returns on the subject are still wanting. According to the preliminary reports, Lieutenant-General Baron REISCHACH and Major-Generals VON BURDINA, VON DURFELD and VON LEBZELTERN are wounded, as are Colonel HUBATSCHEK, Lieutenant-Colonel STROMFELD and Major MERKL, of the regiment "Hartmann;" Lieutenant-Colonel HOFFER and Major WALTER, of the regiment "King of the Belgians," and Major MORANS, of the regiment "Count Wimpffen." Major KRONFELD, of "King of Prussia" Hussars, was killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel IMBAISSENITSH and Major HAAS, of the Second Banat Border Regiment, are missing.

At the same time with this more detailed written intelligence will be dispatched. As the wires are broken between Milan, Pavia and Verona, it will not, for the moment, be possible to receive authentic telegraphic reports from the scene of action. When news does arrive it will be immediately and conscientiously communicated to the public.

SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 7.

The first private letter from the battle-field of Magenta arrived here. The Imperial and Sardinian Guards were against the Austrian masses. The Guards were attacked, and were unable to advance, but, nevertheless, finally resisted the enemy. The Zouaves and Guards lost and retook their position. At last General NIEL's army assumed the offensive movements which was irresistible. The enemy endeavored to surprise the right wing of our army, but a movement of General M'MAHON rendered the attempt ineffective. So the efforts of the enemy were relaxed somewhat for a moment, and the conflict then began with renewed fury. General M'MAHON was triumphant, and the battle was won. It is asserted that the King entered Milan to-day, and to-morrow the victory will be celebrated at Turin.

TURIN, Saturday, June 4.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN, PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

The allied troops have crossed the Ticino at several points. The enemy has evacuated Lomellina. General GYULAI transferred his headquarters yesterday to Rosate. The suspension of the telegraphic lines and of the railways has hindered the arrival of exact news respecting the operations of the allied armies on the Ticino.

TURIN, Sunday, June 5.

The official bulletin published here to-day adds nothing new to the telegram posted up yesterday at the Paris Bourse. It confirms, however, the news of the defeat of the enemy in the encounters on the Ticino. The conflict of which the Paris message speaks appears to have taken place at Turbigo, a village on the eastern bank of the Ticino. Interruptions of the telegraphic service are continually occurring, and delaying the transmission of news from the camp.

BERNE, Sunday, June 5.

The head-quarters of the Franco-Sardinian army are at Magenta, and its advanced posts will this evening be at St. Otto, near Milan. The Austrians are everywhere in retreat. GARIBALDI's principal corps was yesterday still at Como.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 7.

The allies took in the battle of Magenta four pieces of cannon, two flags, and 4,000 bags (? :) 7,000 Austrians have been made prisoners, and 20,000 put *hors de combat*, out of the 120,000 Austrians engaged.

The loss on part of the French was 5,000 killed and wounded; among the former are Generals ESPINASSE and CLER.

Milan has been barricaded, and defended by 6,000 National Guards.

The Sardinian administration is already in operation at Como and Sondrio.

"TURIN, June 7—Morning.

We receive the following particulars of the battle of Magenta: Four cannon, two standards, and 12,000 muskets were taken from the enemy; 4,000 knapsacks were collected on the field. Of the 120,000 Austrians who took part in the fight 7,000 were made prisoners, and 20,000 put *hors de combat*. The loss of the Allied army amount to nearly 5,000 between dead and wounded. Among the first are to be deplored the brave Generals ESPINASSE and CLERC. The French army covered itself with glory in this victorious day. From Milan we are informed that, on Sunday morning, the Austrians began to evacuate the city, abandoning all the military posts, including the citadel and the forts of Porta Tosa. In the citadel were found a great deal of war materials and the central chest well filled with money. At 2 P. M. the Municipality pronounced, proclaiming the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. The city was barricaded and defended by 6,000 National Guards.

In the provinces of Como and Sondrio the National Government is in activity."

FROM UNOFFICIAL SOURCES.

From Galignani's Messenger.

Magenta, which will henceforth become illustrious in story, is a small town of about 6,000 inhabitants, situated near Naviglio-Grande. It is the first stage on the road to Milan, from Novara by Buffalora. Three roads lead from Novara to the bank of the Ticino. The first and most direct passes by Cameri, and ends at the bridge of Buffalora; the second, more to the north, passes through Galliate, and descends to the river nearly opposite the village of Turbigo, and the third, still more to the north, passes through Cameri and Piccheton, and by a curve joins the Ticino at some distance from the Galliate road. At the moment when the French troops crossed the Ticino, Gen. GYULAI, who was evacuating the Lomellina, had quitted Garlasco and transferred his headquarters to Abbiate Grasso, on the left bank of the river, a few kilometres above Buffalora. The passage of the French army was therefore effected in view of the Austrians, who endeavored to oppose it, but were repulsed with considerable loss. That took place on Friday, and as the advance of the French and Piedmontese troops had evidently, from the simultaneousness of their late movements, been skilfully prepared beforehand, and formed part of a regular strategical combination, we may suppose that the allied troops, immediately on the banks of the Ticino, becoming free, hurried forward by every available passage, so as the next day to be in as great force as possible at the opposite side of the river. The Austrians, on their part, seeing that their opponents would march straight for Milan, had concentrated their forces to prevent them, and the consequence was the series of combats of which the general results are so briefly but eloquently told in the telegraphic dispatch. It is known from late telegrams received that the operations of the army of General GYULAI were directed by Baron DE HESS in person; so that it is the best General in the Austrian army that has just been defeated in a battle where not fewer than from 160 000 or 170,000 men must have been engaged, the numbers being certainly the greater on the Austrian side.

ENTRANCE OF MCMAHON'S CORPS INTO LOMBARDY.

The following is the official report of Gen. MCMAHON, addressed to the Emperor:

HEAD QUARTERS, TURBIGO, June 3.

SIRE: As I have already had the honor of informing your Majesty in a first report, the enemy blew up the bridge of San Martino yesterday at about 5 in the morning, retreating to the left bank of the Ticino.

This morning, at daybreak, Gen. ESPINASSE advanced with a brigade to the *tête-de-pont*, which the Austrians had abandoned at his approach. He found there two mortars, two field-pieces, and some ammunition wagons.

According to your Majesty's orders the Second Corps left Novara this morning at 8½ for Turbigo, with a view to cross the bridge over the Ticino, which had been constructed the previous night under the protection of the division of the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard.

On arriving at Turbigo I found a brigade of that Division on the right bank of the Ticino occupying the village and the neighborhood, so as to assure us the free possession of the bridge, and covering the valley above the village. The other brigade of CAMOU's Division was on the right bank.

The head of the column of the First Division of the Second Corps crossed the bridge at 1½ o'clock. While visiting Turbigo, and reconnoitring the heights of Rebecchetto, with a view to place my men, I suddenly found an Austrian column within 500 mètres of me, apparently coming from Buffalora with the intention of occupying Rebecchetto.

Rebecchetto is situate on the left bank of the river Ticino, on the east, about two kilometres from Turbigo. It is a large village, which may be easily defended, and which it would be very advisable to occupy, to oppose an enemy coming from Milan or Magenta, with the intention of contesting the passage at Turbigo. The village is situate on a horizontal plain 15 or 50 mètres above the valley of the Ticino. Leaving Turbigo, it may be reached by two roads, both practicable for artillery, one south the other west.

The high road from Magenta and Buffalora runs east. This latter is the road taken by the Austrian column.

I ordered General DE LA MOTTEROUGE, who had only then the regiment of Algerian Riflemen with him, his other regiments being still on the left bank of the river, to advance his three battalions of riflemen on Rebecchetto, and to place them in three columns of attack, as follows:

The first battalion, forming the right, in column by division, preceded by two companies of sharpshooters, to attack the village on the south side.

The third battalion, forming the left, similarly organized, to attack the village on the west side.

The second battalion, in the centre, somewhat in the rear, forming the reserve, ready to support either battalion, also in column with advanced sharpshooters.

The three columns gradually advancing, were at a given signal to concentrate on Rebecchetto, and, entering the main street, which runs from west to east, were to endeavor to cut off the enemy's retreat.

While General DE LA MOTTEROUGE was carrying out these manœuvres with the Algerian Riflemen, I myself took the requisite steps to bring up the other regiments of his division. The Forty-fifth of the Line, second regiment of the first brigade, received the order to follow the track of the Algerian Riflemen.

About 2 o'clock General DE LA MOTTEROUGE advanced with his three battalions on Rebecchetto, followed by a battery of the general reserve of the army, directed by General AUGER in person.

The columns of Algerian Riflemen, urged on by the voice of Gen. DE LA MOTTEROUGE, and by their Colonel, advanced on Rebbecchetto without firing.

They were received by a heavy fire of musketry from the Austrians, whereupon they charged with the bayonet. In ten minutes they had cleared the village of the enemy. At the outlet of the village they brought their guns into play, and fired some 12 rounds of grape, which had no effect in stopping the ardor of our men. Our guns opened in reply with such success that the enemy was obliged to run for it. The riflemen followed them to within two kilomètres beyond Rebecchetto, and killed a great number. Gen. AUGER, by making his battery take up four different positions, happily selected, did them great damage.

In one of these positions, General AUGER, fancying he perceived an Austrian gun in the high corn that had some difficulty in following the retreat of the others, galloped up to it and took possession of it. Near the gun he found the officer in charge cut in two by a cannon-shot.

While this was taking place at Rebecchetto, a column of Austrian cavalry appeared on our left, coming from Castano.

I advanced a battalion of the Sixty fifth and two field-pieces against it. Two shots sufficed to make it retreat.

The enemy has suffered considerably. The field of battle is covered with dead and arms of all sorts. We have not made many prisoners, which is explained by the nature of the ground upon which we fought.

On our side we lost one Captain killed (Captain VANNICHOUT) four officers wounded, one a Colonel of the staff (M. DE LAVARCOUPET), seven soldiers killed, and thirty-eight wounded, amongst whom four, I am told, are Voltigeurs of the Garde, whose sharpshooters were engaged with the enemy in the rear of Rebecchetto.

I cannot as yet, Sire, give to your Majesty precise details of this affair, which gives an additional proof of what your Majesty may expect from our soldiers since they have entered on the campaign.

I have not as yet received the official reports of those who most distinguished themselves. All bravely and worthily did their duty; but I may point out to your Majesty, General DE LA MOTTEROUGE, as having given proof of irresistible energy; General AUGER, for the deeds mentioned above, and which, according to our military code, deserve mention in the general army orders; Colonel LAVARCOUPET, who, while fighting hand to hand with the Austrian riflemen, received a bayonet wound in the head; Colonel LAURE, of the Algerian Rifles, for the skill with which he brought up his men against the enemy.

I remain, Sire, your Majesty's very humble and obedient servant, DE MCMAHON.

OTHER REPORTS AND DISPATCHES.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at the seat of war had hastily collected a few details of the battle of Magenta. After describing some of the earliest incidents, the writer says that in less than two hours the allied monarchs were able to deploy a line of 60 000 men against the columns of the enemy. The force of the Austrians was not much short of 80,000 men, with powerful artillery. They were, however, compelled to move on a most disadvantageous ground, as their left was soon turned by CANROBERT's *corps d'armée*, supported by FANI's division. The Austrians were obliged to fall on their centre at Abbiate Grasso. The Austrian centre, thus swelled by the routed columns of their left wing, were soon in disorder, and thousands of the enemy fell, crushed by our artillery. At this time General MCMAHON had reached the scene of action, and, seeing that the moment had come to break the disordered centre of the Austrians, went to the charge with an impetuosity seldom witnessed before. He was supported by Gen. DURAND's division, which stood in reserve, slowly moving beside him. The shock was terrible—dead and wounded were now falling by thousands. The Austrians were routed, and the victory was won. The writer says, twenty of the enemy's guns were brought in. The Zouaves engaged had about 700 men *hors de combat*. A brigade of Marshal CANROBERT's *corps a'armée* were almost destroyed in the last charge. It is stated that, during the battle, the Emperor and the King were always in the thick of the fight. Military men are unanimous in their praise of the strategic combinations of the Emperor. The letter is dated Novara, Sunday, 3 P. M. At that hour the sharp reports of field guns and the roll of musketry were distinctly heard far on the right, in the direction of Binasco.

A report was current in Paris that Marshal CANROBERT had died of his wounds; but it turns out that he was not wounded at all.

Private letters *viâ* Berne assert that the French loss was very serious, especially among the superior officers, and the Austrians made many prisoners.

According to some accounts the Emperor of the French was not present at the battle, while others assert that he was, and that when General CLER was killed the Emperor was not far from him.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says more than 4,000 of the prisoners taken by the Allies are Italians. They say they took the earliest opportunity of giving themselves up. They were always placed in the front, and threatened generally by the Croats in the rear if they did not fight well. Many have offered to join the Allies, but have not yet been accepted.

From the Correspondent of the Morning Post.

NOVARA, Sunday, June 5.

One of the first among the wounded pointed out to me was a Zouave of the Guard, who had taken an Austrian standard. The poor fellow had lost both hands above the wrist, but seemed as contented as if it was only a trifle. Another Zouave, who had lost his right hand, showed me some zwanzigers he had found on an Austrian, and asked me what they were worth. I told him about 40 francs. He said—"*Ma main valait plus que cela.*" Another shot through the shoulder, had a purse with 30 or 40 Napoleons in it; he showed me the ball which had been extracted; it was conical, flat at the bottom, with two grooves round the base.

I also went to have a look at the prisoners; there were 500 men of the Italian regiment, Archduke SIGISMUND. This is the regiment mentioned by the *Times* correspondent as having requested to form a part of the army of invasion. The men I talked to told me that this petition had been got up by their officers, who were all Germans, and that they went into action with a battalion of Croats in their rear, who fired upon them when they laid down their arms. He also said there were two more battalions who would do the same at the first opportunity which might offer. They shouted "*Viva l' Italia*" as they came in, and offered to volunteer into the Sardinian army.

When the French arrived at San Martino, they met with a priest at the bridge of Buffalora, and asked him if there were any Austrians in the town. He said, "No." They had barely advanced 100 yards before a fire was opened upon them, which killed many, and I think General CLERC fell there. The gendarmes immediately rode back, and took the priest before he had time to escape, and he was killed on the spot by one of them. He had 400 Austrians concealed in his own house.

The priest of Magenta gave the same answer when asked. There were at that moment 4,000 Austrians in a convent. He was taken, and sent into Turin, tied hand and foot.

INCIDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE BATTLE.

The *Patrie* speaks of a dispatch which states that the advanced posts were on the 7th within an hour's march of Milan. It also says that the *corps d'armée* principally engaged at Magenta were those of General MACMAHON and Marshal CANROBERT. General MACMAHON is universally spoken of in military circles as the best General in the French service, and it was fully expected that he would lose no opportunity of distinguishing himself.

By way of Rome, it is stated that the Austrians, before quitting Milan, spiked their guns.

An official bulletin issued at Turin announces that the Austrians had abandoned Stradella and the surrounding country, and destroyed the bridge and fortifications of Stella.

The *Moniteur* contains the nomination of General MCMAHON as Marshal, under the title of Duke of Magenta. REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN ANGELY has also been raised to the rank of Marshal.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says that in the midst of a long dispatch in cypher, sent to Paris from head-quarters, there appear the following words in ordinary letters:

"Marshal CANROBERT, Gen. MCMAHON, and Gen. REGNAUD DE ST JEAN ANGELY have covered themselves with glory."

The Austrian garrison at Milan at the time of the insurrection was reduced to 3,000 men.

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TURIN, June 6.

The Municipality of Milan delivered, at head-quarters, to-day, in the presence of the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, the following address to the King of Sardinia:

"The Municipality of Milan is proud of being able to make use of its most precious privilege in being the interpreter of its fellow-citizens at this grave crisis. They are willing to renew the pact of 1848, and to proclaim again before the Italian nation the great fact which has required eleven years for its full development in the intelligence and hearts of the people. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont has been this morning proclaimed by us, at the very time when the artillery of the enemy could have thundered against us, and while their batteries were even in our public places. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont is the first step in the new way of public right, which allows nations to be the predisposers of their own destinies. The heroic Sardinian army, and our brave allies, who insist upon Italy being free as far as the Adriatic, will soon achieve the magnanimous enterprise. Receive, Sire, the homage of the town of Milan at our hands, and believe that our hearts belong entirely to you. Our cry is, 'The King and Italy forever.'

Signed by seven Assessors of the Municipality.

MILAN, 5th June."

The Allies are pursuing the enemy, who is in full retreat to the Adda. The Allies have seized flags and cannon belonging to the Austrians, in great quantities, as well as small arms, and a considerable amount of ammunition.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT PARIS.

A *Te Deum* in honor of the victory of Magenta, was celebrated at Notre Dame, June 6. The Empress and all the authorities were present.

Galignani's Messenger has the following on the celebration of the victory of Magenta in Paris and other French towns:

Placards announcing the victory were posted up everywhere over Paris yesterday afternoon, and the whole population received the intelligence with the greatest enthusiasm. At 7 in the evening the guns from the Invalides thundered forth a salvo in honor of the event; and at night the public offices, theatres, and a great number of private houses were illuminated. The Empress and the Princess CLOTILDE, between 9 and 10, went along the Boulevards and the Rue de Rivoli in an open carriage, and were everywhere greeted with the most enthusiastic cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Imperatrice!*" "*Vive la Princesse Clotilde!*" The horses could only proceed at the very slowest walking pace, so enormous was the crowd which surrounded the Imperial carriage. The people were under the very wheels of the vehicle, and in their delight seemed quite regardless of their own safety. Her Majesty's progress was, in fact, a complete ovation. The Boulevards and other principal thoroughfares were crowded to a late hour, and the City presented the appearance of a *fête*.

The news of the victory was immediately transmitted by the Minister of the Interior to all the Prefects of Departments. It was everywhere received with extraordinary enthusiasm. All the dispatches received announce that the people were all *en fête*; that the houses were immediately dressed out with flags, and that preparations were being everywhere made for illuminations.

The Empress Regent received, on the 5th, in the palace of St. Cloud, on the occasion of her recent arrival in that residence, the Mayors Municipal Councillors and Curés of the Communes of St. Cloud and Boulogne, the officers of the Third Battalion of the National Guard of the Seine, and the officers of the infantry and cavalry of the Imperial Guard in garrison at St. Cloud. The Imperial Prince was present at the reception.

The Italians in Paris are in the highest spirits at the allied success. Those, says a correspondent, with whom I have conversed express themselves thoroughly satisfied about the disinterestedness of the French Emperor in his present arduous undertaking. They feel no uneasiness about the stories which impute to him intentions to carve out thrones for Prince NAPOLEON and MURAT. I have been told that the former before he left Paris repeatedly assured several Italians in the most unmistakable terms that nothing would induce him to canvass for or to accept the government of any Italian State, and that it was his firm determination to live in France and remain a French prince.

The news that Generals ESPINASSE and CLER were killed at the battle of Magenta is confirmed. The body of General ESPINASSE has been embalmed and will be brought home to France. Most of the evening papers say that Marshal CANROBERT was wounded, but I have heard this afternoon that the Empress has contradicted this news. It is confirmed that General MACMAHON was wounded, and the *Presse* says that General MELLINET, commanding the first division of the Guards, was wounded seriously. No field guns and the roll of musketry were distinctly heard far on the right, in the direction of Binasco.

A report was current in Paris that Marshal CANROBERT had died of his wounds; but it turns out that he was not wounded at all.

Private letters *viâ* Berne assert that the French loss was very serious, especially among the superior officers, and the Austrians made many prisoners.

According to some accounts the Emperor of the French was not present at the battle, while others assert that he was, and that when General CLER was killed the Emperor was not far from him.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says more than 4,000 of the prisoners taken by the Allies are Italians. They say they took the earliest opportunity of giving themselves up. They were always placed in the front, and threatened generally by the Croats in the rear if they did not fight well. Many have offered to join the Allies, but have not yet been accepted.

From the Correspondent of the Morning Post.

NOVARA, Sunday, June 5.

One of the first among the wounded pointed out to me was a Zouave of the Guard, who had taken an Austrian standard. The poor fellow had lost both hands above the wrist, but seemed as contented as if it was only a trifle. Another Zouave, who had lost his right hand, showed me some zwanzigers he had found on an Austrian, and asked me what they were worth. I told him about 40 francs. He said—"*Ma main valait plus que cela.*" Another shot through the shoulder, had a purse with 30 or 40 Napoleons in it; he showed me the ball which had been extracted; it was conical, flat at the bottom, with two grooves round the base.

I also went to have a look at the prisoners; there were 500 men of the Italian regiment, Archduke SIGISMUND. This is the regiment mentioned by the *Times* correspondent as having requested to form a part of the army of invasion. The men I talked to told me that this petition had been got up by their officers, who were all Germans, and that they went into action with a battalion of Croats in their rear, who fired upon them when they laid down their arms. He also said there were two more battalions who would do the same at the first opportunity which might offer. They shouted "*Viva l' Italia*" as they came in, and offered to volunteer into the Sardinian army.

When the French arrived at San Martino, they met with a priest at the bridge of Buffalora, and asked him if there were any Austrians in the town. He said, "No." They had barely advanced 100 yards before a fire was opened upon them, which killed many, and I think General CLERC fell there. The gendarmes immediately rode back, and took the priest before he had time to escape, and he was killed on the spot by one of them. He had 400 Austrians concealed in his own house.

The priest of Magenta gave the same answer when asked. There were at that moment 4,000 Austrians in a convent. He was taken, and sent into Turin, tied hand and foot.

INCIDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE BATTLE.

The *Patrie* speaks of a dispatch which states that the advanced posts were on the 7th within an hour's march of Milan. It also says that the *corps d'armée* principally engaged at Magenta were those of General MACMAHON and Marshal CANROBERT. General MACMAHON is universally spoken of in military circles as the best General in the French service, and it was fully expected that he would lose no opportunity of distinguishing himself.

By way of Rome, it is stated that the Austrians, before quitting Milan, spiked their guns.

An official bulletin issued at Turin announces that the Austrians had abandoned Stradella and the surrounding country, and destroyed the bridge and fortifications of Stella.

The *Moniteur* contains the nomination of General MCMAHON as Marshal, under the title of Duke of Magenta. REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN ANGELY has also been raised to the rank of Marshal.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says that in the midst of a long dispatch in cypher, sent to Paris from head-quarters, there appear the following words in ordinary letters:

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SCENES AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech—The Address—The No-Confidence Resolution—Lord Derby in the Lords and Disraeli in the Commons Defend the Ministry.

The eighteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom—the sixth summoned during the present reign—and the second session of 1859, was, on the 7th, formally inaugurated by Her Majesty in person. The attendance both of peers and commoners was exceedingly numerous, and the auditory included many peeresses, ladies and distinguished strangers, whose eagerness to hear her Majesty's address equalled that of the Senators assembled either below or within the bar.

It had been officially announced that the Queen would meet her Parliament in person; and, the day being fine, though hot and cloudy, it is needless to say that the route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster was lined with multitudes of loyal subjects, and that by one and all at every point where the crowd had collected in any force, Her Majesty was received with enthusiastic cheers.

After an interval of a few minutes the Speaker, in his state robes, with the Usher of the Black Rod on his right, and the Sergeant-at-Arms on his left; appeared at the bar, and the Lord Chancellor advanced to the foot of the throne, and, kneeling, presented the document to her Majesty, who proceeded amid the most profound attention, to read the following speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I avail myself with satisfaction in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.

I have directed that papers shall be laid before you, from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavors to preserve the peace of Europe.

These endeavors have unhappily failed, and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving assurances of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality; and I hope, with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessings of continued peace.

Considering, however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary, to the security of my dominions and the honor of my crown, to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament.

I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought fit, in concert with the Emperor of the French to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.

All my other foreign relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The estimates for the year, for which provision has not been made by the late Parliament, will be immediately laid before you, together with such supplementary estimates as present circumstances render indispensably necessary for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have directed a bill to be prepared for giving effect, so far as the aid of Parliament may be required, to certain suggestions of the Commissioners whom I had appointed to inquire into the best mode of efficiently manning the Royal Navy; and I recommend this important subject to your immediate attention.

Measures of legal and social improvement, the progress of which, in the late Parliament, was necessarily interrupted by the dissolution, will again be brought under your consideration.

I should with pleasure give my sanction to any well-considered measure for the amendment of the laws which regulate the representation of my people in Parliament; and should you be of opinion that the necessity for giving your immediate attention to measures of urgency, relating to the defence and financial condition of the country, will not leave you sufficient time for legislating with due deliberation during the present session on a subject at once so difficult and so extensive, I trust that at the commencement of the next session your earnest attention will be given to a question of which an early and satisfactory settlement would be greatly to the public advantage.

I feel assured that you will enter with zeal and diligence on the discharge of your Parliamentary duties, and I pray that the result of your deliberations may tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad, and progressive improvement at home."

At the close of the Speech, which Her Majesty read with her usual distinctness, the royal procession reformed, and returned to Buckingham Palace.

The Lords afterwards stood adjourned until five o'clock, and the Commons until a quarter to four.

The Lords reassembled at 5 o'clock, when the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by the Earl of POWIS, and seconded by Lord LIFFORD.

Earl GRANVILLE criticised the conduct of the Government, and the Earl of MALMESBURY challenged inquiry into his administration of the Foreign Department.

Further comments, chiefly addressed to the past complication and existing hostilities abroad, were offered by Lord HOWDEN, the Marquis of NORMANBY, the Earl of CARLISLE, Lord BROUGHAM, the Earl of EGLINTON, and the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH.

SPEECH OF THE PREMIER.

Lord DERBY, in closing the debate, declared that no one speaker had made any reference to the speech of her Majesty; not even Earl GRANVILLE, who had alluded to a Queen's speech, but to the speech delivered at the prorogation. [Laughter.]

Earl GRANVILLE—I made an allusion to the speech of to-day.

The Earl of DERBY—I assure my noble friend that I listened to him with great attention, and if he did, it must have been a very distant allusion. [Great laughter.] But there was a paragraph in the speech at the prorogation to which I am quite sure the noble Earl called your lordships' attention, for he seemed to think there was a mixture of impropriety in the manner in which the country was addressed on the subject of the late dissolution. The noble Earl complained that her Majesty was made to seem as if praying that the Government might have a majority; and he went on to say that we had not relied on prayers alone, but had done everything in order to influence the elections. Now, my noble friend, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has disposed of the compact between the Government and Cardinal WISEMAN, as far as Ireland is concerned; and, answering for the Government on this side of the water, I can say that there has been no compact, agreement, or engagement with Cardinal WISEMAN, directly or indirectly. [Cheers.] I know that, before the late dissolution, I was told by Conservative Roman Catholics that they were very glad to be able, without violating their religious or their political principles, to give a support to the present Government which they had never been able to give to any Conservative Government before. [Hear, hear.] But, my lords, they based that support not upon any compact that has been entered into with them by her Majesty's Government, but on that which has been done in the face of the world, not for political considerations, unless you give that name to the obligation which we have as a Government always felt under, to do what was right. [Hear, hear.] Subsequently to the dissolution, it was stated in a letter written by Cardinal WISEMAN to a gentleman in Ireland, and extensively circulated, that Roman Catholic gentlemen had given the Government their support, but without any pledges on the part of the Government, because they found that as Roman Catholics they were treated with more frankness and in a more straightforward manner by the present than by any former Government. [Hear, hear.] I do not think that is a support of which the Government on the one side, or the Roman Catholics on the other, have any reason to be ashamed. But I would remind the noble Earl that that support is of a very divided character. In some of the Irish elections the Roman Catholic priests have been more violent against the Government than ever I remember them to have been on any former occasion. Then, allusion has been made to the fabulous sums which the Government have spent on elections. On this point I must call attention to the statements made by a right honorable Baronet on a Northern hustings. That right honorable Baronet has, unfortunately, been subjected to a contest with two members of the Government, with regard to whom he had been led to make erroneous statements—statements that were utterly unfounded in fact. Just as we are charged with having made pledges to obtain Roman Catholic support, the right honorable Baronet charged us with raising the billet-money on the very eve of the elections, and thereby obtaining the support of all the vintners of the country. [Laughter.] But, unfortunately for him, it turned out that the increase in the billet-money was only a carrying out of a recommendation that had not emanated from the Government, but from the House of Commons. It was subsequently introduced into the Mutiny Act, which was discussed a considerable time before there was any thought of a general election. [Laughter and cheers.] So much for the billet-money. We are now told of the fabulous sums of money which one noble lord described as having been brought into requisition for the purpose of packing Parliament. [Laughter.] But the right honorable Baronet, as our Scotch neighbors would say, "condescended upon particulars." [Renewed laughter.] He was not satisfied with the general allegation that large sums had been sent, but informed his hearers of the exact sum which, according to his statement, I had subscribed to this election fund. [Hear, and laughter.] But the right honorable Baronet said, and from what source he received his information, I cannot think, that I had actually subscribed £20,000 for the purposes of corruption at the recent elections. Though I will not say that the right honorable Baronet was the first person who had uttered that statement, I believe that he was certainly the first who gave it circulation. I feel I am indebted to the right honorable Baronet for having this statement repeated on many of the hustings throughout the kingdom. What effect it was intended to have on the hustings, I can only guess at, [laughter;] but I am induced to think that it has not been so disadvantageous to the Government as the right honorable Baronet, perhaps, supposed it would be. At all events, the fact as regards myself and others with whom I have the honor to be officially connected, was, in point of fact, no fact at all. [Laughter.] I not only did not subscribe £20,000 for the purposes of the elections, but I did not give £10,000, nor £5,000, to any or all the elections throughout the country. [Hear, hear.] Although there was in my own County, which is a very large one, a contested election, which resulted in a manner satisfactory to the Government, my belief is that it was carried on for the smallest amount of expenditure ever before known. [Hear, hear.] My lords, I should be surprised if noble lords opposite could recollect any one occasion of a general election where the Government of the day did not subscribe a certain sum of money for the purpose of meeting the claims of those of their political opinions who were unable to defray the whole of the expenditure of their elections themselves. I observe the noble Earl opposite, (Lord CLARENDON, we believe,) holding up his hands in pious horror of the notion. [Laughter.] Now, the noble Earl must be either a good hand at dissembling his real feelings on this subject, or he must be exceedingly innocent of what has taken place upon the general elections within my own memory, or during the lifetime of the noble lords opposite. I believe that beyond the ordinary expenses which are entered into at every general election, there has been no expenditure or outlay of money of an unusual or extraordinary character at the recent elections. [Hear, hear.] I think it necessary to give the right honorable Baronet this information in my place here rather than to put him to the trouble of further correspondence in reference to his statements on the hustings. [Laughter.] I feel it to be highly expedient that I should disclaim altogether the extreme liberality which he has attributed to me. The passage in the Royal speech to which the noble Earl referred was this, "Her Majesty prays that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the step which she is about to take may have the effect of facilitating the discharge of her high functions, and of enabling her to conduct the Government of the country under the advice of a Ministry possessed of the confidence of her Parliament and her people." The sense put by the noble Earl on this passage is, that the Queen wanted her Government to have a majority. Now, I think I shall be able to show that the sense of the passage is somewhat different from that. I recollect in 1857 there was a similar dissolution of Parliament, and at nearly the same period of the year, and in consequence of the then Government being also left in a minority. I find that, upon that occasion, the language used by the Sovereign was much more emphatic. Lord PALMERSTON, who was then the First Minister of the Crown, advised the Queen, on the occasion of a general election, to say: "Her Majesty commands us to assure you it is her fervent prayer that the several constituencies of the United Kingdom, upon whom devolves the exercise of those high functions which, by the Constitution, belongs to them, may be guided by an All-wise Providence to the selection of representatives who, by their wisdom and patriotism, will aid Her Majesty in her constant endeavors to maintain the honor of the country," &c. [Hear, hear.] Now, let us contrast these two Royal speeches together, and say to which of them does the charge of profaneness more properly belong. Now, I say distinctly it was the main object of the resolution of the Government to obtain, if possible, that which we all declare to be the great want of the country, namely, a Government strong enough to carry on the business of the country, without having to depend upon adventitious aid—a Government, in fact, which would be able to discharge those high functions which devolve on them, the discharge of which must be always exposed to interruptions and embarrassments by perpetual changes of the Government. I say, my lords, most sincerely, that it has always been my anxious hope, whether it be the present Government, or any other set of men who may be in power, that the result of the dissolution might be such as would enable the Government to carry on the business of the country by reason of its possessing the confidence of the great majority of the representatives. [Hear, hear.] And without reference to any party considerations, or to any political bias or feelings of my own, I said then, and I say now, I hold it to be so important to the interests of the country, and the absence of this support to be so seriously detrimental to the public service, that I should be willing to sacrifice all individual interests to obtain it. I am as conscious as any of the noble lords opposite of the inconvenience arising from the fact of the head of the Government not being able to command an actual majority in Parliament; and if I could see a Government bound together by the ties of common principles, and capable of acting harmoniously and uniformly together, however much their opinions upon certain political subjects may differ from mine—if, I repeat, I saw the materials of such a Government based on the confidence of the people, and bound together by a union of principles, I would cheerfully, willingly, and I would add, gladly, surrender the responsibilities of the post I have the honor to hold, for the purpose of facilitating the accession to office of such a Government. [Cheers.] But it is because I see no such possibility—because I see no such union among those who boast of having a Liberal majority to support them—that, notwithstanding all the difficulties which encounter us at home, notwithstanding the seriousness and delicacy of affairs abroad, I hold it to be my duty to my Sovereign to maintain the position which I have now the honor to occupy, to perform to the utmost of my power, however painful, the task I have undertaken, and not to abandon the post which has been confided to me, and the trust which has been placed in my hands, so long as I see a possibility of carrying on those duties with honor to myself and benefit to the country; and more especially as I see no reason why the present Government should at the present moment be replaced by another. [Cheers.] When I accepted office, I did so because there was no possibility of forming any other Government. That fact was recognized by Parliament, and was known to my Sovereign. Under all the disadvantages of that position, I felt bound to assume the difficult position of office. But I should never have assented to such a step—I should not have assumed that responsibility and have taken the charge of the Government on myself with a majority of 120 or 130 in the House of Commons opposed to my political views—if I felt that I was bound to resign my office on the first occasion of an adverse decision in that Chamber. The very fact of my acceptance of office, under such circumstances, was in itself tantamount to a declaration that if my Government were beaten by that same Parliament, I should feel it to be my imperative duty to appeal to the country. [Hear, hear.] It was known at the period of the dissolution that we were then in a minority; and that there was but little hope of improving our condition so far as to gain an absolute numerical majority in our favor. We saw, however, that there was no one united party in a position to take our places if we had resigned; and, under all the circumstances, we felt that the only course left to us was to appeal to the country. The result of the dissolution, although not giving us an absolute numerical majority, is admittedly favorable to the Government as far as it has gone. We had been defeated by a majority of 39. How do we stand now? According to my calculations, without the slightest attempt at exaggeration, we have gained at least an addition of thirty supporters, which makes a difference of sixty upon a division. Now, as I said before, I admit that we do not possess an absolute majority in the House of Commons, but I say that the parties combined against us have not severally sufficient strength to form a Government, although, when compactly united together for the purpose of opposing the present ministers, they are numerically stronger than the Government. We have been told by my noble friend below, one who always speaks with power and ability, that it is the duty of public men acting as leaders of different sections under the present aspect of the country, to combine together, not for the purpose of opposing the Government, but for the purpose of producing as strong a Government as the circumstances of the country at the present crisis especially demands. My learned and noble friend too referred to former occasions, to debates that have long since gone by; he alluded to the memorable attempt at combination between FOX and PITT. There was one incident in the noble and learned lord's speech which struck me as a singular coincidence, and as showing the sacrifices that have been made by statesmen even at times of very great peril. In 1804, Mr. FOX was characterized as having behaved like an angel in having accepted a mission to Vienna. Both of those great statesmen could not, of course, fill the one office in the Government, and Mr. FOX sacrificed his ambition by accepting the mission to Vienna. Now, I think that the noble lord the member for London is equally entitled to the phrase of having acted as an angel; for, inasmuch as the noble viscount the member for Tiverton and the noble lord could not both fill the high office of First Minister of the Crown, the latter removed the great difficulty by accepting the office of Minister at Vienna. Now, I do not recollect that the noble viscount, in the excess of his generosity towards the noble lord for adopting this course, has even described the noble lord as having behaved like an angel. [Laughter.] The noble viscount no doubt sincerely felt obliged to the noble lord for his self-sacrifice on that occasion. I do not know, however, that he rejoiced quite as much when he found the negotiations undertaken by his noble friend had not greatly increased the political reputation of his self sacrificing colleague. [Laughter.] We are at a loss to ascertain what arrangements have been made between those two noble personages as to which of them should accept the superior office. We have heard of some confidential meetings having taken place between them. We have been told that they have reconciled all their differences; but we have yet to learn which of those noble lords is to undertake the angelic mission. I did not expect to be assailed on account of acts done some year and a half or two years ago. I have been attacked respecting the Conspiracy bill and the India bill. My noble friend near me has also been assailed for having neglected his duty in not producing all the papers that are connected with foreign affairs. I respectfully deny that any papers of importance which have been asked for have been ever withheld by my noble friend. I was, however, surprised to hear that no papers of any consequence had been produced but those relating to the *Cagliari* and the *Charles-et-Georges* affairs. My memory informs me that we were once told that the production of the papers relating to the *Charles-et-Georges* affair would result in the overthrow of the Government. Well, those papers were produced, and the result was a complete and triumphant vindication of the policy of the Government. The noble lord opposite has thought it necessary on this occasion to allude to the Cunard packet service, and to complain of the Government for the course they took in regard to that matter at a time when the peace of this country was supposed to be trembling in the balance. I certainly did not expect upon this, the first day of the session, to be charged with expending a certain sum of money for the purpose of renewing a steam packet service which had been carried on for some years with great success. Now, it so happens that the step taken on that occasion was merely one deemed necessary to carry out the resolution of the Board of Admiralty which had preceded us. It was at one time determined to postpone the renewal of the contract until the nearer approach of the termination of the existing one. In the meantime the person who held the contract came to the Government and stated that he wished to extend the service, and for that purpose it would be necessary to build a considerable number of large vessels, which could not be completed under two years and a half. Before, however, he could undertake to build those vessels he should first be satisfied as to the renewal of the contract. Upon that story the noble earl opposite founds the serious charge he has brought forward on the present solemn occasion. The noble duke (ARGYLL) has given me quite a new light as to the object of the recent dissolution of Parliament. The noble duke says that that dissolution was not for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Government had or had not the confidence of the country. My lords, the real question before the country was not whether it approved of our Reform bill, but whether it approved of the mode taken by the opposition for preventing the discussion of the measure. I say, it was not on the question of the Reform bill that we went to the country; and it is remarkable to observe in how small a proportion of cases the Reform bill was made the prominent subject of discussion [hear, hear.] The question before the country was—Are you prepared in the present state of parties to give the Government such a measure of support as will enable them to carry on the affairs of the country, or are you prepared to give another party power to take their places? The result is before us. No doubt it is not altogether satisfactory, but it has materially increased the strength of the Government. With respect to foreign politics and foreign affairs, not only my confidence in the past, but my confidence in my countrymen, and the general approval which has been signified of the course pursued by her Majesty's ministers, leads me to believe that we shall have the warm and unanimous support of the people, which will be quite enough to show the nations of the Continent that at any rate upon this subject there is nothing which would give the slightest prospect of success, even if any designs were entertained against us. [Hear, hear.] No doubt there have been strong expressions made use of by individual members, which as private individuals they were perfectly entitled to employ, and these expressions have sometimes been on one side, sometimes on the other, in the present strife; but with political sympathies a government has nothing whatever to do, and upon that question I am sure that your lordships will expect that I should speak with the utmost reserve. I have always contended that if it were a question of the Italian or any other nation seeking to emancipate itself from a galling yoke, and to establish a government more resembling the institutions with which we are blessed in this country, the private feeling of every man here would be in favor of the establishment of free governments. But is that at all the case in the present struggle? Is the present struggle that of a nation seeking to free itself from foreign control, and designing to replace it by a free government? Besides, whatever our feelings and sympathies may be, we must bear in mind that we are bound by international obligations which would not allow us to give active effect to our sympathies; because I must say that while I cannot speak with approval of the course taken by Austria, while I cannot avow sympathy with Austrian rule, and have no sympathy with the Austrian form of government, I say that this is a war undertaken under false pretences—not for the freedom of Italy, but a war into which, unfortunately, Sardinia has taken the lead in forcing Italy, thus assuredly demonstrating that the form of constitutional government, which we desire to see thrive and prosper in that country, gives no security against the adoption of an aggressive policy, which is often supposed to be a peculiar attribute of despotic Powers. I do not say whether most blame rested on one side or the other; but I do say that neither on one side nor the other was there sufficient ground for incurring the disasters of war, nor was there any political difficulties which might not have been solved by friendly negotiations. This country, therefore, cannot rejoice in the success or defeat of one party or the other, except as it may lead to greater complications; but in present circumstances I hold it to be the imperative duty of this country to maintain that policy, which, from the first, we have announced—strict and impartial neutrality between the two contending parties. [Hear, hear.] But unhappily the position of neutrals is exposed to so much suspicion in carrying out that policy of neutrality, there are so many opportunities of giving offence to one or other of the contending parties, that complications are not impossible to be foreseen—that the statesman would be mad, indeed, who, with this war raging round him failed to see the duty of placing the country in a position of readiness and security [Hear, hear.] I believe your lordships' House and the other House of Parliament, as well as the country at large, will be of opinion that the only species of neutrality which can hope to be respected and gain influence must be an armed neutrality—armed for the protection of our own shores and of our own property. I do not believe there ever was a time when the country was more free from alarm; but when I see the armies and fleets which other countries are collecting, and the opportunity they might have of damaging us almost before time being given us to make any preparation, I say it is the bounden duty of Parliament to place this country, and more especially our naval force, in a state in which it might be able to protect the great interests involved; and, without wishing to cast any implications or bring any charge against those who preceded us, *I may say that on our accession to office we found our navy in a state of weakness, discredit and absolute impotence, which was by no means honorable to this country, and not even safe for its independence.* [Slight dissent from a noble lord on the Opposition benches.] The noble lord thinks that when I assumed office I expressed a different opinion. I can assure him that he is mistaken. In that discussion I said not one word about the navy. I referred to the state of the army in 1852 and in 1858, which I said reflected great credit on the military department. Of the navy I said nothing. If any noble lord will take the trouble of looking into a parliamentary paper published in the course of the present year, and the result of the inquiries of a Select Committee which was appointed to inquire into the state of the British and foreign navies, and which goes into minute details, he will find matter for serious consideration, and will be convinced that our navy must be put upon a better footing. [Hear, hear.] Any of your lordships who will look at that report will discover matter, if not of alarm, at any rate for serious consideration. I do not wish to utter vain complaints upon this state of things. I am perfectly certain of the liberality of Parliament, and I rely with confidence upon the cordial concurrence of Parliament in those measures of which we have taken the responsibility upon ourselves, and which it now remains for them to sanction. [Hear, hear.] If the result of the dissolution in the other House of Parliament should show that there is any other party more entitled to the public confidence, and better able to discharge the duties of the State than the present Government, I will only say that I shall be prepared gladly to lay aside the weighty responsibility which lies upon me, and, so far as public duty will allow me, shall be ready to offer my support to any Government that may succeed the present; but if, as I confidently anticipate, it be shown that the present Government, as compared with any other possible political combination, possesses the confidence and is declared entitled to the support of the House of Commons—the noble earl opposite has declared, in compliance with his honorable character, that if it should be found that the Government does so possess the confidence of the country, there will be no attempt on the part of those connected with him to offer a factious opposition; and, above all, I am sure that, whether on the one side of the house or the other, due regard will be had to the interests of the country, so that, if greater dangers threaten, we shall be in a better position to maintain the interests of peace, and in any event we shall be prepared to establish—by arms, even, if necessary—the influence, power and authority of the country. [Loud and continued cheering.]

The address was then agreed to, and, some formal business having been transacted, their lordships adjourned.

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS—SPEECHES OF MR. DISRAELI AND LORD PALMERSTON.

In the House of Commons, the Address was moved by Mr. A. EGERTON, and seconded by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON rose to move an amendment to the Address, expressing a want of confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers, justifying this course by the precedent of 1841, and upon the ground that this question was the real issue which they had put to the country. If this motion was successful, it could not, he observed, be otherwise than satisfactory to Ministers to be relieved from a position which they could not desire to occupy.

He concluded by reading the terms of his amendment, which represented to Her Majesty that the confidence of the House was not reposed in Her Majesty's present advisers.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. HANBURY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he found no fault with the course taken by Lord HARTINGTON and his friends, which was a convenient one; but he denied that there was any analogy between the present case and that of 1841. It was of great advantage that it should be known whether the advisers of the Crown possessed the confidence of the House. It was desirable that this question should be decided without delay, and he hoped the House would be able to divide that night. He proceeded to discuss the grounds assigned for the vote of want of confidence. He insisted that the failure of the Government measures in the last Parliament was not a fair ground upon which to rest such a vote in the present. He justified the dissolution, and congratulated Lord HARTINGTON upon his having abstained from repeating certain trash, which, he said, had, during the recess, been the subject of charges against the Government out of doors. Upon this head Mr. DISRAELI spoke in terms of severe reprehension of the allegations made by Sir J. GRAHAM, at Carlisle, to which he gave an indignant denial. The supposed compact with the Roman Catholics he utterly repudiated. The manner in which our foreign negotiations had been conducted was another ground for the vote of want of confidence; but he contended that it was neither just nor conformable to the practice of the House to decide this question in the absence of the necessary documents. The last ground for the vote was the failure of the measure of reform proposed by the Government, and their insufficiency to deal with the question of Parliamentary Reform. He compared that measure with the last bill upon this subject introduced by Lord J. RUSSELL, and asked why the present Ministers should be less qualified to deal with it than that noble Lord, if the member for Birmingham, with all his eloquence, would employ his vigor on such a subject, as we know he does on domestic questions. It is desirable, not merely for the advantage of the kingdom, and for the best interests of the Crown, but for the peace of Europe, that the question should be settled immediately. If it be decided against us, I shall accept it without a murmur. If I shall sit on the opposite benches, I shall give to my successors, if they pursue a constitutional course, all the support which their circumstances shall require; and I am sure that my colleagues will do the same. [Hear, hear.] But if, on the other hand, the voice of this new Parliament decides that the amendment is not one that is either just or justifiable, on us will remain, both as regards our domestic, and especially as regards the management of our foreign relations, as great a weight, as grave a duty, as awful a responsibility as ever devolved on the shoulders of any Government. [Hear, hear.] But from that duty—from that responsibility, however grave, however awful, we do not shrink. [Loud cheers, amidst which the right honorable gentleman resumed his seat.]

At the close of the speech there was a general rush out of the House, which, in a few minutes, was almost completely deserted.

After speeches from Lord BURY, Mr. LAING, Mr. HEGESSEN and others, Lord PALMERSTON, at a late hour the House immediately filling again as if by magic, spoke as follows:

I think that if anything more was wanting to show the justice of the motion which my noble friend has made calling upon the House to express their want of confidence in the Government the course of the debate this evening would establish it most conclusively. For how can the House have confidence in a Government or party which have no confidence in themselves—[cries of Oh and cheers]—which, boasting of the numbers of which they are composed, cannot find more than one advocate who has dared to come forward on this occasion, in the course of this long debate, to defend their policy, and whose silence therefore is letting judgment go by default? This, I say, is the most conclusive avowal that they are undeserving the confidence of the House. [Hear.] If one champion alone is to fight their battle, if the rest of the army is so timid, or so weak, or so powerless, that they could not venture into the arena, I admit the excellence of the choice they have made. We have heard the speech of the right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the House must have felt that if the rest of the Government had anything to say in opposition to the amendment, that speech, eloquent as it was, was full of agreeable taunts and disagreeable reflections. ["Hear," and a laugh.] Full of matters of fact on the one hand and jests upon the other. The House must have felt that it was wholly insufficient as against the motion of his noble friend. It is, however, one of the most extraordinary spectacles that ever occurred in this House, that a government charged in face of Parliament with being undeserving of the confidence of Parliament and the country, should have sat silent as they have done this evening. I should have thought that man after man among them would have risen up to defend themselves. [A laugh.] Even the few remaining members of the Cabinet, deserted though they be by two of their most respected and distinguished colleagues, I should have thought would still have pressed forward with eager emulation to defend and justify that conduct, which is arraigned by the motion of my noble friend. [Hear, hear.] But it seems they are most anxious to conclude this debate. I entreat the House not to take them upon trust, for by argument they have nothing to say for themselves, except that they wish the House to let the debate be as short as possible. "Let us come to a division to-night," they say, "we have got our friends up." [Cheers and a laugh.] "Do not talk about our conduct, for the less that is said about that the better; for heaven's sake do not discuss our misdeeds, but come to the vote, and then, afterwards, if we have a majority now, we will talk about that." [Hear.] But this is too grave a matter to be disposed of with so light an air. [A laugh.] The question is, whether the Administration of one of the greatest countries in the world is or is not deserving the confidence of Parliament and of the country. This is not a question to be dealt with in that light and easy manner in which the right hon. gentleman opposite dealt with it. [Hear.] But last of all ought it to be so treated at a moment when the flames of war are raging in Europe, when no man feels certain how far this country may or may not be committed under the counsels we have since pursued? We have adopted the principle of strict and impartial neutrality. We have endeavored to act upon the spirit of that principle; and I treat with utter contempt, because I feel it would be impossible to offer a shadow of proof for them, those monstrous statements. But, in the course we have adopted, and in the counsels we have given, we have had neither an Austrian or a French bias. And I believe that the sincere feeling of both those powers, irritated as they must be by the position in which they find themselves, will do us complete justice in this respect. [Cheers. But, though a policy of strict and impartial neutality is demanded by the interests of this country, and I am sure is sanctioned by the public voice, we have also felt it to be our duty to place the State in such a condition by the completion of its armaments, that its authority will be felt and recognized. [Hear, hear.] I maintain that in our increased fleets and armaments we have not the indication of coming war, but the probability of securities for continued and renewed peace, because, watching events, encouraging and fostering friendly relations among all the powers, at the right opportunity we may interfere with other neutral powers, and yet obtain, at a date much earlier than I think is too hastily adopted by some, the renewal of that great blessin—the restoration of that great blessing of peace, which from the experience of the last half century this country is more desirous of maintaining. Now, Sir, with respect to the subject of Parliamentary Reform. I say at once it is the opinion of her Majesty's Ministers that it is impossible this session satisfactorily to deal with this question. I take no refuge in ambiguous phrases, and I say that we cannot deal satisfactorily with that great question this session; and if that be considered a fair ground for want of confidence or censure on the Government, we are ready to meet that issue. If it be the opinion of grave and responsible statesmen in this House, that the present condition of this country, and when measures of finance and of pressing importance have to be considered, we can enter into any rash and reckless engagements in connection with Parliamentary Reform, I shall be greatly astonished: and if they do we shall take issue with them. But I trust they will be found on the side of temperate counsels and good sense. But although this is the course we shall take with regard to the present session, we do not in any way wish to shrink from the responsibility of dealing with the question. Now, I must say, as I have said before, though it may offend the noble lord, the member from the City of London—that the great question of Parliamentary Reform, or any other great question that ought to be dealt with by this House, should not be part and parcel of any political monopoly. [Cheers from the Ministerial benches.] I do not recognize the convenient dogma concerning any questions interesting to this country, relating to its domestic condition, that they require to be treated only by one particular favored, though educated section. [Laughter and cheers.] I think that is a principle very dangerous for this country to adopt when any party that can be called to the administration of affairs should even consider itself shut out from dealing with any great question of public interest.]Hear, hear.] If they ought to be thus shut out, they are unfit to sit upon these benches, and they must take office under conditions injurious to the public service and the public interest. [Cheers.] I do not want to go into any historical disquisitions upon the justice of this favorite theory of the noble lord. But I may say this—I do not find that in the history of parliamentary reform it has been the particular property or privilege of the educated section. [A laugh.] Mr. PITT did not belong to the "educated section." The Duke of RICHMOND was not one of the "educated section." I admit that the educated section have had a great many members to deal with this subject, and I grant that they have dealt with it in a statesmanlike manner; but I do not acknowledge ther right to a monopoly, or any peculiar privilege in it; and I have observed that until very recently, the "educated section" has not since 1832 shown any great enthusiasm on the subject. I find that those who, I suppose, are not to be reckoned of this section are much more interested in the matter than the "educated section" itself. And what is more, I believe that is the party that can deal with it more advantageously than the "educated section." [Hear, hear.[We do not pretend to have disciplined legions who are ready to vote that black is white for the Government, and that is not what we seek; but we do believe that we possess the constitutional confidence of this house, and that it will not take the earliest opportunity on grounds so frail and flimsy as those on an amendment to the answer to her Majesty's speech. Now I ask what does all this end in? It ends in a personal question. [Ministerial cheers.] It is possible that the policy may be a sound policy, but that those who possess it are incompetent to carry it out. The personal question is, then, fair ground for a vote of want of confidence. In the good old times I should have had no difficulty in knowing who were our rivals and our successors. I should look upon the bench opposite, and see the noble leader of the Opposition and the distinguished colleagues of his former administration, and I might carry on some comparison between the character and acts of the Ministry and the Opposition, and I might say the best for ourselves and the worst for them. [A laugh.] But we no longer live in these good constitutional days, and *I hardly know where are our rivals, still less do I know where are our successors.* [Laughter and cheers.] If it was the noble Lord and his old friends, I might contrast their policy with ours, and their measures with ours, and make out a case upon which we could adjudicate; but we live in days of reconciled sections; and the noble Lord may tell of others that we know not of who will come to his aid, who, by their varied experiences, and by the bright evidence of their triumphant careers, shall form an administration which shall extinguish us, as the glorious sun does a farthing rushlight, and the country will feel that they have a strong Government, entitled to their confidence. [Laughter, and Ministerial cheers.] I see two most eminent members of this House, who have long and frequently been in the service of the Queen, and who have taken a very active part in some recent proceedings. Willis' Rooms used to be managed by patronesses, and were frequented by aged dowagers and youthful beauties, young reputations and worn celebrities; but now Willis' Rooms are under the management of patrons, and there are two patrons of Willis' Rooms below the gangway—the noble lord the member for the city, and the right honorable gentleman the member for Wiltshire, who have signed the vouchers for the new candidates. [Laughter.] Well, then, these are two of the eminent statesmen who are to form this strong government. Well, we have had experience of both. We know how the noble lord conducts negotiations, [laughter.] and we know how the right honorable gentleman conducts war. [Laughter.] You say we have failed in our negotiations, and on this account, are not to be trusted with the conduct of a possible war—then the noble lord and the right honorable gentleman will not help you much. [Laughter.] I cannot presume to pursue the research further; and we may doubt, if the member for Birmingham, with all his eloquence, would employ his vigor on such a subject, as we know he does on domestic questions. It is desirable, not merely for the advantage of the kingdom, and for the best interests of the Crown, but for the peace of Europe, that the question should be settled immediately. If it be decided against us, I shall accept it without a murmur. If I shall sit on the opposite benches, I shall give to my successors, if they pursue a constitutional course, all the support which their circumstances shall require; and I am sure that my colleagues will do the same. 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camped far away on our right, between ourselves and the Sesia.

There were rumors in camp that on the following day the whole of the *corps* of CANROBERT would cross the Sesia, join us, and march upon Robbio and Mortara; but on the morning of the 31st, while we were burying the dead, a sharp fire of musketry was heard at the outposts. We were being once more attacked. At the outset we supposed it was only a reconnoissance to cover the retreat, but very soon the shot and shell that ploughed through our lines, the file firing all along the line, and the booming of the guns which we distinctly heard at Confienza, where FANTI's Division was encamped, convinced us that a general action was going on, and that it was supported by powerful forces. Perhaps the Austrian General was anxious to retrieve his failure on the previous day, perhaps his object was to prevent the passage of the Sesia by the French, to destroy the bridges, and thus to cut us off from our basis of operations. And let us do them this justice: They attacked with great resolution, and struck a heavy blow, but they were driven back with greater resolution still. Our artillery, which, on the Robbio road alone, consisted of eight guns of heavy calibre, was ordered not to recede a single step. The Austrians attacked our left in three columns. Our force was distributed thus: Left, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments of the Line and Sixth Battalion of Bersaglieri; the centre consisted of the Tenth Regiment of the Line and a mass of artillery; and the right consisted of the Ninth Regiment of the Line and the Third Regiment of Zouaves. The Austrians were twice repelled by our left, and with heavy losses, as their last attack had been made by the bayonet. They advanced with great fury against our right, and such was the mass of artillery, of chasseurs, and of infantry they hurled against us, that for one moment it became doubtful how we could ever succeed in overcoming so numerous a foe; but it was an instant only, and the news of the victory of the left, by means of the gallant charge of the Zouaves, dissipated any uneasy feeling, and as the Austrians were rushing up, down went the bayonets, and, after a last volley and a tremendous charge, the enemy was driven back."

The writer also gives many particulars of the fight of the Zouaves, but as he describes it only from hearsay, and as it tallies pretty closely with mine, it is useless to reproduce it.

Major-General CIALDINI, to whose gallantry and consummate ability the victory at Palestro is mainly due, is raised by a decree, published in to-day's *Gazette*, to the rank of lieutenant-general. CIALDINI is one of the most distinguished officers in the Piedmontese army, or, indeed, in any army in the world. In 1849, at Mortara, at La Sforzesca, and at Novara, he covered himself with glory, charging at the head of his regiment, although still suffering from a severe wound he received the previous year at the battle of Roverbella.

P. S.—Very important dispatches have just been received here at the War Office. The French and Piedmontese armies (the latter, I am sorry to say, greatly reduced in strength) commenced the passage of the Ticino, and drove back, after an insignificant combat, the Austrian outposts at Castelletto, Rubone and Robecco. A rumor prevails, but no official information to that effect has been received, that the Emperor of the French has transferred his headquarters to Penta Magenta, on the Grand Canal. If this be true the only chance for the Austrians is to hurry to the Mincio by forced marches. Should they attempt a battle and be beaten, their rule in Lombardy is at an end.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia issued the following proclamation in reference to the second combat at Palestro:

CHIEF HEAD-QUARTERS OF TORRIONE, May 31.

SOLDIERS: A new and splendid combat has this day been crowned with a fresh victory. The enemy attacked us vigorously in the positions of Palestro. Bringing powerful forces to bear on our right, it was their intention to prevent our junction with Marshal CANROBERT's troops. The moment was one of supreme difficulty. Our troops were greatly inferior to those of our adversary. But the brave troops of the fourth division, led by General CIALDINI, and the third regiment of Zouaves, unequalled in valor, and who, this day operating with the Sardinian army, powerfully contributed to the victory, were there to meet the assailants. The conflict was a sanguinary one, but at length the allied troops repelled the enemy, after causing them immense losses, including a general and several officers. The Austrian prisoners amount to about one thousand. Eight cannon were taken at the point of the bayonet, five by the Zouaves and three by our men. While the fight at Palestro was in progress, General FANTI, with the troops of the second division, repulsed with equal success an attack attempted by the Austrians against Confienza. His Majesty the Emperor, on visiting the field of battle, expressed his sincerest congratulations, appreciating the immense advantage reaped on this day. Soldiers! persevere in this noble course, and I assure you Heaven will crown your work so boldly commenced. VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Picnic of the Plymouth Church Sunday School.

BROOKLYN, Monday, June 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been said that there are some bees which extract poison from the same flowers from which others sip the sweetest honey, and we, who really enjoyed a happy season in company with the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's congregation on Thursday last, cannot help expressing our sympathy for the mildly shrieking "B." who cried in your issue of Saturday, because he didn't get more strawberries—who evidently looks down upon cabbage as a plebeian vegetable, and upon cooks and chambermaids as kitchen utensils which ought to remain stationary.

We are not of Mr. BEECHER's congregation, and, therefore, cannot tell how many strangers accompanied that party; but justice compels us to say that the "crowd" had all the appearance of ladies and gentlemen, and that there was no "violence" throughout the entire day, except that resulting from a little friendly squeezing at the fruit table.

The island itself offers no facilities for the spreading of immense tables with plates of fruit arranged in rows for the pleasure of exacting excursionists, nor is such a thing expected of any committee that ever presided over such a *fête*. The strawberries and cream on the occasion in question were abundant and to spare, and of the best kind; and it was only the selfishness of some "children" of "18," who were over anxious lest they should not get served at all, that caused a crowd at the fruit table. The point of vision that could see only cooks and chambermaids in Mr. BEECHER's congregation is very unreliable, and we should say that its owner might exclaim, as Macbeth did when agitated by a cause, which, if not so solemn, was no less provoking—"Nothing is, but what is not."

Mr. HENRY WHITE, of Brooklyn, was indefatigable in his efforts to provide the ladies with water from the spring, and if the "few decent people" of the "B." party choose to get theirs from the bar-keepers of the island, it was not the fault of the Committee.

Everybody knows that a Sabbath-school pic-nic is given for the benefit of the school, and people generally provide themselves on such journeys with substantial fare, not depending entirely on the fruit which is given with their tickets; but from a reading of the "B.'s" "groans," one would suppose that to get their money's worth was the first thought—that strawberries and cream were the great inducements, and, therefore, must be sorry that the "B." "boys" came away hungry. Why is it that on all occasions, whether it be a question of religious benevolence or social enjoyment, Mr. BEECHER and his congregation are always followed by a certain kind of "Bs," anxious to exercise the little stinging forks which nature has given them upon that church?

A FEW SYMPATHIZERS.

Card from Mr. Brace.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you allow me a few words of personal explanation in reply to the strictures of your correspondent "Civis." It must be remembered that the discussion to which he alluded began in the proceedings of the Reformatory Convention, where it was perfectly legitimate. We were met to consider and discuss the expenses and systems of different juvenile charities. So far as I was concerned, the debate would have been confined to the Convention. Any one who knows anything of public controversies knows that the majority of people who have not time to examine the real points at issue always settle the matter in the easiest way by concluding that both parties are in the wrong. With this in view, on the publication of Mr. HALLIDAY's first card in the TIMES, I wrote in private to him that such a discussion would only be wearisome to the public and injurious to the cause, and that I would send my statement to be published, along with his answer, in the proceedings of the Convention, where properly they belonged, and that an early copy would be sent him for this purpose. The only reply to this was his second public card which, without alluding to this frank offer, put me in a false position of having made a statement that I could not or would not support.

But, Mr. Editor, your correspondent "Civis" is probably not aware that there is, underlying this discussion—not a "comparison of institutions,"—but a radical difference in principles and systems. It is a difference which has split up the whole Preventive and Reformatory system in Europe. It has already begun to agitate the various institutions and societies of this country for juvenile reform, and therefore in some form or other it will have "discussion." Without wearying your readers any further with the subject just now, I would only say that the two systems are described by names (which in fact define neither) as the "Institutional" and the "Family" systems. The supporters of the latter hold that destitute and vagrant children, not yet criminal, are not improved by being placed in large numbers in Asylums or Institutions, but on the contrary are often injured, and that the economical and natural method, is to place them in families at once who need their labor and are willing to try to improve them.

The friends of the Institutional system believe, on the contrary, that such children are better prepared for families afterwards by being trained first in Asylums.

This we think is a brief but fair statement of both sides. Of course there is not the slightest occasion for opposition or ill-will on account of these differences, and we believe, despite the public debates, there is the most edifying harmony between most of those Institutions. The very contrasts will make them all the more thorough, and economical, and energetic. Charities are not immaculate, or removed from the sphere of every-day life, and, like everything else in this world, must be "discussed." C. L. BRACE.

The Poisoning Case in Saratoga County.

From the Daily Saratogian, 20.

The Coroner's Inquest into the cause of the death of JOHN A. DUNN, of this village, who was supposed to have been poisoned, is not yet concluded; but some revelations have been made which stamp it as a very remarkable case. It will be recollected that we stated in our issue of Thursday last that MARIA DUNN, a daughter of the deceased, aged eleven years, had sworn before the Coroner's jury that shortly before the family was first taken sick she found on the railroad a paper marked "arsenic—poison," and that her mother swore she found such a paper in the girl's pocket, which MARIA, on being questioned, accounted for in the same way as she did before the jury.

MARIA, (who had been confined in jail at Ballston Spa since Tuesday to keep her excluded from fields,) was yesterday brought on the stand for re-examination. She admits that her Sunday night sickness was feigned—that she swore falsely on her previous examination—and that *she herself, on Sunday night, put arsenic in the tea drank by her mother and her brothers and sister!* She also swears that she bought arsenic and corrosive sublimate, on two occasions, at Mr. FISH's drug store with money furnished by MARY ELIZABETH SHELDON or MILLIMAN, the daughter of ALEXANDER DUNN's wife, and administered it on Sunday night, under her direction. We have no disposition to volunteer an opinion as to the credibility of this testimony. The public must take it for what it is worth, with all its surroundings. That a child of such tender years could have originated a scheme for destroying her own family, will hardly be believed but the part she has borne in the transaction will greatly weaken, if it does not destroy her testimony so far as it implicates any one else.

The child swore as follows: I purchased poison the week before the folks were taken sick the last time, at Mary Elizabeth's request: I was at her mother's house; she asked me if I would go and get her some arsenic and corrosive sublimate; she gave me sixpence; I went and bought it at Mr. Fish's—put up in two papers—gave the corrosive sublimate to Mary Elizabeth; *I put the arsenic in the tea; Mary Elizabeth told me to;* she told me last Saturday; put it in on Sunday; she did not say anything about it after, except not to tell her mother; my father did not have any of that tea; I don't know that any poison was put into my father's gruel; I don't know that my father got any of the arsenic; some of the milk of which my father's porridge was made we got of the milk peddler, and some at Billings'; I went and got the milk of the peddler; Mary Elizabeth was not there when I got it; I got it Saturday night—in the pitcher—it had a handle—held about a quart; the milk we got of Billings was left in six quart pail; I got milk at two places the week before they were taken sick on Saturday—at Mrs. Turner's and of the milkman; the reason I got some of the milkman was because we did not have enough from Billings; my mother told me to get it; I went to Billings' alone; I saw Mary about an hour after in her part of the house; she was in our part Saturday night, about five minutes; I don't know of her going into the pantry; she came in there Sunday morning after breakfast; the pitcher and milk-pail were in the pantry; I believe my mother made the porridge for my father Sunday morning.

I was not in when she made it; it was put in a yellow dish, after it was made in the kettle; the kettle was sometimes kept in the pantry, and sometimes in a box on the back stoop; I don't know who threw the yellow dish out in the back yard; I threw the berries away in the privy that were left on the table Sunday night; my mother told me to throw the berries away, and where; she said she did not know but there might be something in them; this was said about half an hour after supper; my little brother and I picked the berries about 1 o'clock; they were put in the pantry; the berries were stewed by mother; they were sweetened; I put the paper in the privy after I put the arsenic in the tea—in the privy back of the house; I threw the berries away before my father died; I threw them away before Dr. Osborn came; my mother was sick before I threw them away; I was sick the day I went to Ballston; at home I was not so sick as I pretended.

THE EDIFICE FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN BOSTON.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, held in Boston, June 18, Dr. BIGELOW reported a plan for the edifice, as agreed upon by the Building Committee. The Committee state that they have endeavored more particularly to conform to the expressed desires of Professor AGASSIZ in the general character, construction, and details of the edifice. At his wish they have adopted a plain and economical brick building, substantial in its construction, and fire-proof in all its essential parts.

It is known to the Trustees that the building now to be erected is only part of a possible structure hereafter to be completed when the funds and exigencies of the Museum shall become such as to justify the undertaking. The general plan includes a central building about 364 feet long by 64 wide, with two wings at right angles with it, each about 205 feet by 64, the whole inclosing three sides of a hollow square. One wing of this edifice can be erected when the grants and donations of the Legislature and of individual subscribers shall have been received. Of this wing it is proposed to put up two-fifths in the present season, including four out of ten compartments into which the whole wing is to be divided. This will afford shelter and security to the present collection, and afterwards the remainder of the wing can be built whenever the realized property of the corporation shall be found to justify the expense.

The proposed wing, when completed, will constitute an independent and symmetrical building. It will be made of brick, without superfluous ornament, having the cornice, belts and window-caps and sills of freestone; the gutters and conductors of copper. For security from fire, the portion now to be erected will be divided by brick walls into four compartments in each story, and the stories will be separated from each other by three fire-proof floors made of brick and iron, in the manner most approved at the present day. The roof will be of wood covered with slates. Galleries supported on iron columns, with floors seven feet deep, will be placed in most of the rooms. The stairs and some of the doors will be of iron; the window frames and sashes of wood, with crown glass of good quality. The furnaces will be placed in the cellar story, having their pipes insulated by a brick wall from the rest of the building. No gas works are introduced, as it is not intended that artificial lights of any kind shall be used in the building.

For further security the walls are to be built double, with an intervening space, so that the plastering can be laid directly on the brick without furring and lathing of wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A man who attempted to recover possession of a runaway wife in Abington, Mass., got into trouble the other day. The case was as follows: The wife of Francis W. Everson, of East Abington, formerly of Hanson, recently left him on account of ill treatment, and went to reside with her brother, Austin Brown, Jr. Everson was determined to regain possession of his wife, and, as we learn from the Abington *Standard*, proceeded to Mr. Brown's house on Wednesday night, where he succeeded in gaining an entrance through a window. He then went to the chamber occupied by his wife, and approaching her bedside, applied a sponge filled with some stupefying mixture to her face, and dragging her from the bed, started for the stairs; but her screams aroused the family, when Everson fled from the house and drove off in a carriage. The next day he was traced to Brighton, where he was arrested and placed in a lock-up, from which he attempted to escape by breaking a hole in the register over the door; but in pressing through he got fastened, and could not move either way. When found he was nearly exhausted and would have died in a short time, as he hung by his abdomen.

The young girl, Miriam T. Heath, convicted at Cambridge, Mass., of the murder of her father at Dracut, a year ago last January, was sentenced, June 20, to imprisonment for life. The Boston *Traveller* says: "She will make the second person (both females) confined in the House of Correction for life—the other case being that of a servant girl, who set her master's house on fire in the night-time. The brother of the Heath girl is now serving out a life sentence in State Prison.

The Boston *Traveller* says of the case of Plumer; "We understand that the President positively refuses to commute the punishment of Plumer, the mutineer. The only concession granted is the extension of the time of execution for a fortnight, if the condemned man and his spiritual adviser elect to receive it, with the understanding that at the expiration of that time no further mercy will be granted.

A singular strike occurred, a day or two ago, at Quincy, Mass. The bootmakers of the town, to the number of about two hundred, refused to continue working for their employers unless the latter discharged a number of American workmen who were obnoxious to the others, who were mostly foreigners. We are not informed of the result of this unreasonable demand.

A newspaper is about to be started very far to the North, under Canadian auspices, at the Selkirk settlement, on the Red River. Mr. Laurie, late of the Selkirk Sound (C. W.) *Times*, is the editor. Selkirk is 450 miles north of St. Paul, and has about 10,000 inhabitants.

The Western Sangerbund, lately in session at Cleveland, Ohio, voted to hold its next annual festival at Buffalo, N. Y.

ALLEGED AMERICAN SLAVERS.—Bark *Ann and Mary*, arrived at Salem from Loando, coast of Africa, April 10, states that the bark *Emma Lincoln*, Captain PALMER, had reached that place from Shark's Point, where she had been under seizure for five days on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and then released. The bark *Ardennes*, seized on a similar charge, was still under the supervision of the United States sloop of war *Marion*, at Shark's Point. [*Boston Journal*, 20.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 94½, 164, 165, 85, 166*b*, 167, 169, 171, 172, 87, 112, 113, 152, 26, 27, 90, 107, 128, 143*a*, 143*b*, 143*c*, 151½. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1727, 257, 1965, 1473, 4753, 1881, 1081, 549, 1879, 1047, 2089, 1243, 35. *Part II.*—Nos. 725, 362, 2086, 1986, 1480½, 260, 2074, 2090, 634, 1634, 1684, 1822, 804, 1088, 1222, 2024, 316, 1422, 1640, 2092.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 225, 148, 32, 616, 91, 142, 692, 695, 696, 699 to 702, 363, 125, 155, 630, 138, 467, 588, 648, 1692, 660. *Part II.*—Nos. 664, 456, 463, 635, 663, 658, 675, 642.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—No calendar. *Part II.*—Short causes.—Nos. 1776, 1251, 1932, 1933, 832, 1688, 1936, 1774, 1744, 1735, 1948, 1339, 1458, 1953, 989, 1473.

Interesting to Photographers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 21.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION—THE CULTING PATENT.

William A. Tomlinson vs. *Charles D. Fredricks.*—This was a motion for an injunction in an action brought against Mr. Fredricks, the defendant, for an alleged infringement upon a patent issued to James A. Cutting for sealing ambrotypes with balsam, which was issued Aug. 12, 1856, and assigned to the plaintiff. The motion being brought on, the defendant read the affidavits of William Langenheim, Frederick D. B. Richards, J. J. Parry, and John Wyeth, to show that the invention was not a novelty, but had been known and used before the issuing of the patent. On hearing these affidavits, the plaintiffs concluded to abandon the motion, and an order was thereupon entered denying the motion.

A similar motion was brought on at the same time in an action brought between the same parties to recover for the alleged infringement of a patent issued to Cutting on July 11, 1854, for "the employment of bromide of potassium in combination with collodion" in making photographs. The same result was reached in this motion also.

For complainant, Mr. Keller and Mr. Bell; for defendant, Mr. McMahon, and Mr. Guillon, of Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

In re the petition of John H. M'Kewen et al.—Petition granted.

Matthias H. Howell vs. *Jane Stebbins et al.*—Legally speaking the defendants have sustained no damages "by reason of the injunction." The damages, if any, arose from the pendency of the suit, and if wrongfully sustained are to be compensated by costs to be taxed as in other cases, and not ascertained by a reference. Motion denied without costs.

Matter of David J. Osborn.—This is a very singular *habeas corpus* case. The father of this boy (who is about ten years old) sued out a writ commanding one Kendall Knowles to produce him. Knowles appeared, and swore positively that the child was not in his custody, but was in custody of its mother, Mrs. Osborn.

The father of Knowles appeared on the other side, and testified that his son and Mrs. Osborn lived together as man and wife, having two rooms and only one bed; that they had a child of their own, besides this child Osborn; that he (the witness) had remonstrated with his son, the respondent, in regard to his keeping the child, and that respondent said "he would be d—d if Osborn should have the child;" that "all the Supreme Courts in the world should not get it from him, if they sent him to Sing Sing for ten years."

On cross-examination, the witness denied having hostile feelings toward his son, although he acknowledged that his son had tried, in connection with "lawyer John Graham," to injure him. He had not seen his son and Mrs. Osborn in bed together, although he had seen his son in this bed, which was the only one Mrs. Osborn had. She had been to him to ask him to persuade his son to come home earlier at night, alleging that he stayed out until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning with firemen, &c.

Counsel for petitioner produced a copy of a decree in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery, granting a divorce to Mr. Osborn, the petitioner in this case, containing no provision, however, about the child.

Counsel for respondent then brought forward Mrs. Osborn, the mother of the child, who testified explicitly that *she* had possession of the child, and had had for four or five years past, during which time she had been living apart from her husband. In answer to the Court, she stated that her late husband seized the child last April, and refused to let her see him, and that she, meeting the child in May, carried him home again. She said she lived alone; worked hard for her living. Kendall Knowles did not pay a penny of her rent; he visited her often, and had done so for some years.

The Justice—Have you another child beside this one?

Mrs. Osborn—I decline to answer any such question.

The Justice—Have you and Knowles had any child?

Witness—Mrs. Osborn says it isn't his, any way.

Q.—Have you, then, had other children? A.—None born alive.

Q.—Have you and Knowles been living together, as man and wife? You need not answer unless you like. A.—I shan't answer any such question.

The Justice—Very well, you need not, but you heard what Knowles' father said, and you can answer if you choose.

Witness—Yes, I heard, but I shan't answer; I should like to ask a question though.

The Justice—You can't do that.

Justice ROOSEVELT then intimated to counsel that he had better take out a writ against Mrs. Osborn, and proceedings were suspended to allow of this being done. While the new writ was being made out, some of the parties left the Court, when the Justice dispatched the officers in attendance after them and they were brought back.

Finally the case was laid over for a return to the new writ.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Wm. H. Meeks vs. *Wm. H. Van Doren and Matilda Ann his wife.*—This much-litigated case came up again to-day on an application of plaintiff's counsel to charge the amount reported by the Referee to be due to the plaintiff on the separate property of the defendant, who is a married woman.

His Honor held that the charge must be limited to property specifically described in the complaint.

The defendant then renewed his objections to the plaintiff's demand, but as the justice of that has been twice established, once by a verdict of a jury and once by a Referee, the Court overruled the defendant's objections.

P. Y. Cutler for plaintiff; Wm. H. Bell for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Simon H. Ackerman, Administrator, &c. vs. *James C. Willett, late Sheriff, et al.*—This was a suit arising out of a levy improperly made by the late Sheriff, and was mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday. The trial has occupied two days. Verdict for plaintiff; damages, $4,814 55.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Catherine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—The defendant applied, on the 11th inst., for a "roving commission" to examine seventy-two or seventy-four witnesses in California, concerning the conduct of his late wife. The Court denied the motion to-day. The facts were reported in the TIMES of the 13th inst.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

THE LAW OF THE SABBATH.

Isaac Abrahams vs. *The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company.*—This was an action to recover $5 000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff on the 26th September, 1858, that day being Sunday, while on board the ferry-boat *Josephine*, plying between New-York and Staten Island, by reason of the carelessness and negligence of the officers of the boat.

The complaint alleged that through the carelessness of the persons in charge of the boat the crank-room door was left open, and the plaintiff was thrown into the room by the contact of the boat with the pier at Vanderbilt's Landing, and was much injured by the turning of the crank.

The plaintiff was put upon the stand as a witness in his own behalf, and testified to his injury, which was a serious fracture of the leg, making him lame for life. On his cross-examination it was drawn out that the witness was peddling cigars on the boat at the time of the accident, and the defendant's counsel therefore moved that the complaint be dismissed and the plaintiff be non-suited, on the ground that he was engaged in unlawful traffic at the time he received his injuries.

Judge HILTON refused to order a non-suit on that ground, stating that if the plaintiff was violating the law of the Sabbath, he was only liable to the penalty for that offence, and not estopped of his right of action to recover any damages he might sustain from the negligence or willfulness of the Company; nor was the defendant absolved from any responsibility to safely transport and convey the plaintiff, because of his traffic in cigars. The Judge cited the opinion of the General Term in the case of Etchberg *vs.* Leverill, which was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained in the defendant's house (which was a liquor and sporting establishment) while the plaintiff himself was at the time engaged in *playing an unlawful game, and on the Sabbath.* The General Term, in that case, held that the plaintiff was only amenable to the law for his offence, and was not curtailed of any right, nor deprived of any remedy at law, for any injuries sustained at such a time, by the negligence or malice of others.

After the plaintiff rested his case the defence again moved that the complaint be dismissed, because they had been sued for negligence, and no negligence had been proven—if the crank-room door was open, it not shown that they left it open. The Court held that the mere fact that the door was open was a strong presumption against the officers of the boat, and would hold them, in the absence of proof to the contrary, and refused to dismiss the case.

The defence was that the plaintiff, Abrahams, was on board surreptitiously—by stealth, without paying his fare, and had been ordered to leave the boat at the next landing on that account, and for the reason that he was peddling cigars contrary to orders, and that to avoid leaving the boat at the time directed, the plaintiff went *voluntarily* into the crank-room to secrete himself until the boat should leave the next ferry, and that in consequence of the contact of the boat with the pier he was injured. The witness for the defence testified that he did not pay his fare, but on cross-examination it appeared that they did not send him ashore, although they knew he had not paid his fare before the boat pushed out. The Court held that conceding that the plaintiff had not paid his fare, it appeared that the officers of the boat knew the fact, and notwithstanding permitted him to remain on board, and having contracted to carry him, they were bound to do so safely. After the close of the case on the part of the defendant, the plaintiff was recalled to show that he paid his fare, and Mr. Kline to prove that the plaintiff did fall into the hole, or crank-room and did not *hide* there, as alleged by the defendant.

The case was submitted without argument, and the Court charged in accordance with the ruling above stated, but directed the jury that if they found that the plaintiff contributed on his own part, by carelessness, to his injury, he could not recover; but if they found for the plaintiff, they must allow him damages for his injury, and also pay for the pain he had endured on account of it. Jury directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

S. C. Morrison, for plaintiff; Robinson & Sacia, for defendant.

Before Judge Daly.

VERDICT AGAINST THE GREAT STAGE COMPANY.

Andrew Stevens vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—The plaintiff sued for damages, incurred by a stage belonging to this Association running over him in Broadway, near Fulton-street. No defence was offered, and the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff—damages $2,000.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Price vs. *Hampton.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Althof vs. *Wolf.*—Papers with the Clerk, No. 13.

LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE.—Has been used but little, and is in perfect order; is newly painted, &c. Sold for want of use. Apply at FLEET'S Stables, Hamilton, near Market-st.

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.—The second term of this institution will commence on the third day of October, 1859, at the Law School Building No. 37 Lafayette-place, opposite to the Astor Library, New-York, and will continue until May 15, 1860.

The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects embraced within it. The plan of instruction includes the various branches of Common Law, Equity, Admiralty and Commercial Law, and especial attention will be given to all the topics embraced within the recent rule of the Supreme Court prescribing the studies requisite for admission to the bar.

It will be the aim of the School, to make it's students systematic and thorough in their attainments. It proceeds upon the principle, that the science of Jurisprudence is to be inculcated by the approved modes of teaching the fundamental principles of other sciences, by the use of text books and by the drill of the recitation room with supplementary lectures and expositions, oral and written.

The text books used will be announced to the classes as they are needed.

The first year of the course will be occupied with the study of commentaries upon Municipal Law, of the law of Contracts and of Real Estate. The second year includes Equity Jurisprudence, Commercial and Admiralty Law, Evidence, Pleading and Practice. Particular attention will be given to the law of Real Estate.

The regular and systematic instruction of the students upon the various topics of legal science is under the control of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT. Courses of lectures will also be delivered

By Prof DWIGHT, upon Constitutional Law, upon the History of the Roman Law, and as supplementary to the general course of instruction, upon various topics of Municipal Law.

By FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D., Professor of History and Political Science in Columbia College, (comprehending the usual number of 25 to 30 lectures,) on the State, (embracing a view of the origin, development, objects and history of Political Society,) and on the history of Political Literature:

On Political Ethics:

On Punishment, including its history, statistics, and a view of the penal theories, systems and codes of modern times. Also,

By Prof. NAIRNE, of Columbia College, on Moral Philosophy.

A course of lectures will also be delivered on Medical Jurisprudence. The name of the lecturer will be hereafter announced.

The following members of the New-York Bar have also consented to lecture on legal subjects during the term:

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, THEODORE SEDGWICK, MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, and ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

The Law Library of the College, which has been greatly enlarged, will be deposited in the building for the use of the students.

Moot Courts will be held at stated times, conducted upon the usual plan.

Any person of good moral character, whether a graduate of any College or not, may be admitted to either of the classes. The degree of LL. B. will be conferred upon such students as shall have pursued, to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the Professor of Municipal Law, the entire course of study, and shall have passed the requisite examination.

A series of prizes has been established, four in number, to be awarded to such members of the School as shall have attained the highest excellence in their respective classes. These prizes will be awarded annually, commencing in the Spring of 1860. All may compete for the first series who have been connected with the School during the past year, and all others who may join the Senior Class at the opening of the next term, not having been, at or before the time of their entrance, admitted to the Bar.

The sums awarded will be:

For the first prize two hundred and fifty dollars.
For the second prize, two hundred dollars.
For the third prize, one hundred and fifty dollars.
For the fourth prize, one hundred dollars.

The successful candidates may elect to receive the amount in money, medals or books. The tests to which the candidates for these prizes will be expected to submit will be announced at or near the opening of the next term.

The tuition fees are $75 per year, payable in advance, which will admit the students to all the lectures.

By order of the Trustees of the College, and the Committee on the Law School.

CHARLES KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, New-York, June 7, 1859.

TUITION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER may be had (with board) in the family of an experienced and successful educator—formerly of New-York—now residing in a beautiful location, ten miles from the City. A rare opportunity is here offered, as the number to be so received is limited to six. Address SUBURBAN, Mount Pleasant Newark, N. J.

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TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TO THE PUBLIC

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NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—IL TROVATORE—Evening—IL POLIUTO.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—ART AND ARTIFICE—FORTY AND FIFTY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA—A FAVORITE FARCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KNIGHT OF ARVA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KELLER TROUPE—THE WAR IN ITALY.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE OATH OF VENGEANCE—TOM AND JERRY—GOLDEN AXE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL—TAILOR OF TAMWORTH.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office today, June 22, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamships *Persia* and *Kangaroo*, we have advices from England to June 11, three days later. The news confirms that previously received of the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta. On the 8th inst, the Emperor and the King of Sardinia entered Milan, amid the wildest enthusiasm of the population; and the same day the Austrians evacuating Pavia commenced a general retreat to the Adda, the Allies pursuing them vigorously. At Malesagno, on the 8th, the corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS attacked the Austrian forces entrenched in that place, and after a sharp action captured the town, making 1,200 prisoners. Pavia had been evacuated forthwith, and the entire Austrian army was concentrated under the walls of Cremona. A large Austrian force had occupied Modena, to the frontiers of which the Prince NAPOLEON, at the latest advices, had already advanced at the head of his *corps d'armée*. The operations of GARIBALDI'S corps had been crowned with the greatest success. D'URBAN'S Austrian division, which was opposed to him, had been entirely dispersed. He had established Sardinian rule at Como, at Sondrio, and throughout the entire Valtelline; and was organizing an expedition destined to cut off the Austrian communication with Germany, through the Stelvio passes. The campaign, therefore, may be regarded as having already resulted in the expulsion of the Austrians from Sardinia and Lombardy, and as having shown the inability of the Austrians to keep the field before their combined adversaries. In the meantime, it is stated that a basis of peace has been arranged among the neutral Governments, the general purport of which is, the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy, the Venetian States alone remaining to an Austrian Archduke, with a constitutional Government independent of Vienna.

The debates in the British Parliament upon the no-confidence resolutions of the Liberals were animated, and on the part of the Ministry remarkably able and brilliant. We surrender much of our space to a report. On the evening of the 10th the debate closed, and the division showed Ministers to be in a minority of 13. The resignation of the Ministry was looked for on the 11th, but it did not take place, and the House adjourned until the following Friday.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, of the Vanderbilt line, from Southampton June 8, arrived here yesterday afternoon. Her intelligence was anticipated by the *Anglo-Saxon*, and was not so late as that by the *Kangaroo*.

Our dates from Brazil are to May 10. Owing to continued storms, the coffee-crop had been kept back, and prices were high. The session of the Chambers had not commenced for lack of a quorum. The health of Rio had improved.

We have Bermuda papers to the 14th inst., per brig *Princess Royal*. There is not a word of news.

The labors of the Mount Vernon Association are nearly closed, as we learn by a dispatch from our Washington Correspondent. The entire amount necessary for the purchase of the property has already been subscribed, and only thirty thousand dollars still remain unpaid; but it is understood that the subscription lists will not be closed until a sufficient sum shall be secured to prosecute the necessary improvements upon the property, which is now in the most neglected condition.

No business of special interest was transacted at the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday. There were 7,054 inmates in the different institutions on the 18th inst. One hundred dollars were appropriated to enable the Randall's Island children to celebrate the Fourth of July, and $50 for the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum. Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, who is now in the City, was invited to visit the Institutions.

The New-York Light Guard, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, celebrated their thirty-second anniversary, yesterday, by an excursion to Staten Island, and a dinner at the Chesnut Grove Hotel. They turned out thirty-six muskets, and were accompanied by Dodworth's Band. They returned to the City at 7 o'clock, after a day of general enjoyment.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. COCKS, paraded yesterday, and was to be reviewed by the Mayor in front of the City Hall, but when the Regiment arrived there the Mayor informed the officers that Generals SANFORD and HALL had reported them as in a state of rebellion, and therefore he must decline to review them. The Regiment was then reviewed by Col. COCKS, and afterwards finished the parade.

A race took place yesterday, on the Union Course, between *Lady Woodruff*, *George Patchen*, and *Brown Dick*, which was won by the former. The race was for $800, mile heats, best there in five, in harness. It was the best trot that ever occurred on any Course—the last three heats being the fastest ever trotted consecutively. The time of the respective heats was 2.30½, 2.32¾, 2.29½, 2.30¾, 2.31½ and 2.31.

In the Superior Court a decision was yesterday rendered denying the motion lately made on behalf of Mr. FORREST, for a roving commission to examine witnesses in California in respect to the conduct of MRS. FORREST, now SINCLAIR.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a large amount of criminal business came before the Recorder. JEREMIAH RHAY was convicted of an assault and battery on ALMON BROWN. He will be sentenced the last day of term. EDWARD A. JONES for burglary in third degree, was sent to the State Prison for four years. WILLIAM FEE was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year for an attempt at grand larceny on his plea of guilty. MICHAEL SHEEHAN, FREDERIC KRIEGMAN, CLEMENT HAMILTON and other prisoners were remanded for sentence. JAMES MCGRAHAM was tried for highway robbery and acquitted. These trials occupied the attention of the Court till a late hour.

The sales of Flour yesterday were rather more extensive, at, however, slightly reduced prices. Wheat was partially neglected. Corn was plenty and depressed. Pork was in demand, but at drooping rates. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Coffee, Fish, Fruit, Hops, Metals, Resin, Tar, Crude Turpentine, Tallow and Tobacco were very moderately inquired for. Hides and Leather were in request. Spirits Turpentine, Rice and Sugars were freely dealt in. The freight engagements were restricted.

The Victory of Magenta and Occupation of Milan.

The Crimean war was called, and not unjustly, a "soldier's war." Its victories were won mainly in spite of strategic blunders on the part of the commanders and by virtue of determined valor on the part of the troops. The operations of the war afforded little opportunity for those manœuvres and plans which, as the poet puts it, "shine in the sudden making of splendid names;" and with the exceptions of the Russian TODTLEBEN, and the Frenchman MCMAHON, no General came forth from the lines of defence and attack about Sebastopol a fresh celebrity in the eyes of Europe. The actual war in Italy has already assumed a very different character, and begun to bear very different fruits. The handling of great masses of men, in numbers equaling the population of large cities, with all their accumulated *matériel* of war, upon the plains of Piedmont and Lombardy, intersected as they are by innumerable water-courses, and in the very height of a season unusually adverse to all military movements, is a work which has called for the highest qualities in the respective commanders. To the ordinary reader, the processes of war, even when waged upon the gigantic scale of the conflict now raging in Italy, seem simple and easy enough. He follows the armies upon the map, reads the bulletins of their encounters, and can scarce refrain from amazement at what he regards as the great length of time consumed in their manœuvres. But the least familiarity not even with military affairs but with the arts of transportation and exchange, puts the whole matter in quite a different light. The Duke of WELLINGTON, not long before his death, in commenting upon the defenceless state of England, declared that upon the long roll of her Generals he did not believe there was a single man to be found capable of taking ten thousand men into Hyde Park and bringing them out of it again. What then are we to think of the ability which can lead ten times ten thousand men across two deep, swift and swollen rivers through a tract of country ribbed with canals and flooded with rains, and throw them with deadly precision upon the weak points of an enemy more than equal in numbers, favored by position and fully warned of the coming peril? The fullest accounts which have yet reached us of the great battle by which the power of Austria in Lombardy has been broken and the first stage of the Italian Revolution consummated in the occupation of Milan, most exactly and minutely bear out the estimate which we had formed from the first hasty telegrams of the importance of the action at Magenta; of its decisive nature, and of the masterly strategic skill with which this first campaign of the Third NAPOLEON has been conducted.

The dismissal of Marshal GYULAI from his command was hardly needed to convince the world of his inferiority to his Imperial antagonist. While he was wasting the *prestige*, the character and the health of his soldiers in a vacillating invasion of Piedmont, the French Emperor poured his armies in upon the Sardinian shores and distributed them along the Sardinian lines of defence with a promptness, adroitness and power of combination worthy of the best strategists of history. NAPOLEON entered Italy on the 10th of May. The Austrians, to the number of 150,000 men, then occupied the whole of the Lomellina and lay in force along the line of the Sesia, within twenty miles of Turin. They had secured an advantage of ten days in point of time over their enemies, and their friends in the English and German Press were never weary of vaunting their prowess, their admirable condition, and the skill of their Generals. By the passes of the Stelvio, and the Tonal, by the valley of the Adige, and the railways stretching from Venice through the Tyrol and along the Littoral by Trieste, into the very heart of the Empire, they were constantly receiving accessions of force and of material.

The French Emperor had to await the arrival of his artillery and the transport of his whole war service, with his troops, by sea and land, in the face of this threatening army. On the 20th of May the first collision occurred between the advanced guards of the two hosts, and the Austrians satisfied themselves, by a very impressive experience, that the French were in strength along the southern line of their position, and that Piacenza was the destined point of attack. Upon this conviction they rested. On the 30th of May the Milan *Gazette* contained the following statement for the benefit of the Imperial Royal armies:

"The enemy begins to understand the importance of the positions of the Austrian army between the Po, the Sesia, the Ticino, and the Agogna. Our army is inclosed in a strategical square which it will be difficult to break. As long as we shall be there, it will be impossible to attack Lombardy by the Ticino with impunity, or to attempt the passage of the Po by the duchies. Only in order to force us to leave our line of action, the expedition of GARIBALDI has been invented; but his attempt can by no means change the magnificent operations on which the issue of the present campaign rests. The French, who are in the defile between Casteggio and Tortona, are trying to effect a flank movement; they would willingly, if it were possible, rest their left wing on the Po in the neighborhood of Beretti, and the right on Bobbio and the first spurs of the Apennines. We shall not permit this evolution. The passage of the Po is not possible so long as General BENEDICK is at Lomello. King VICTOR EMANUEL barricades himself behind the hills of Montferrat, awaiting the proper time for commencing the campaign."

On the morning of the 1st of June, the very next day, King VICTOR EMANUEL crossed the Sesia, driving the Austrians back before him, and on the evening of the 2d, the "strategetical square" of the Austrian position had ceased to exist. A new Austrian General had now come upon the scene, however, and Marshal HESS seems at once to have measured the terrible extent of Marshal GYULAI'S obstinate blunders. It was time. For already the Emperor of the French was at Novara and the advance of General NIEL was close upon the banks of the Ticino. It was no longer a question of invading Turin, nor even of defending Milan, but of securing the safety of the Austrian *corps* at Pavia and the retreat of the whole army beyond the Adige. That Marshal HESS, at this point of the campaign, should have been able to repair the faults of his predecessor even so far as to withdraw his troops into Lombardy in time to contest the advance upon Milan at Magenta, is certainly in the highest degree creditable to his ability. In the hands of Marshal GYULAI, the battle of the 3d, 4th and 5th of June would drobably have been fought in Piedmont, and would have ended with the driving of the Austrian army into the Ticino, and with the surrender of the whole force at Pavia. But the utmost that Marshal HESS has been able to achieve has been, we think, to defer the consummation of the end. He has not rescued Austria from a crushing defeat, nor saved Lombardy to his master. The sketch which we gave our readers on Monday morning of the topography and course of the actions of Magenta needs literally no revision from the completed accounts which we have now received. But we reproduce it to make more intelligible the actual position of affairs.

If the reader will take up any good map of Lombardy, he will observe, about eighteen miles below Sesto Calende on the Ticino, a small place called Tornavento. At this point begins the deep cut of a great canal, formed first in the twelfth century for purposes of navigation and irrigation, and subsequently improved and enlarged, especially under a skillful engineer of the sixteenth century, GIUSEPPE MEDA, who, like LEONARDO DA VINCI, and many other great artists of that wonderful age, was a painter as well as a hydraulist. The canal passes by Turbigo, Paregrano, Castelletto, Bernate, and Rubono to Buffalora. Thence it widens, and taking in other branches, runs by the village of Ponte-di-Magenta, Robecco and Cassinetto to Abbiate-Grasso, following in all this course a southeasterly direction, parallel with the river, and at an average distance of about two miles from its bank. At Abbiate-Grasso it connects with another great canal, which runs eastward by the "Vigevano road," past Gaggiano, Trezzana and Corsico, to Milan. This latter canal is called the Naviglio Grande, and the name, for convenience sake, is often applied to the whole line from Milan by Abbiate-Grasso, up to Tornavento and the river. The whole length of the main course is about forty-six miles; and the size of the cut may be inferred from the fact that it is regularly navigated by fleets of boats fastened together by ropes, and called, in the country language, *cobbie*.

On the 3d of June, the Imperial Guard forced the bridge over the Ticino, near Turbigo. They were victorious here, and advanced—the Austrians frequently contesting the ground—to Buffalora. Just below this point they were met by the countermarched masses of the Austrian main body, thrown forward to contest the passage of the bridge of Magenta on the right, and to occupy the town of Magenta on the left of the allied advance. Here it was that the Emperor of the French, in person, maintained the battle with the Guard, against immensely superior numbers, until the arrival of the divisions of NIEL and MCMAHON enabled the French to take the *Ponte di Magenta*, a new bridge of Arcola, and to win, by one great victory, the complete command of Lombardy. The Austrians retreating from the field retired, it would appear, by Binasco, in the direction of Malegnano, to the southeast of Milan, upon the *corps* of Gen. BENEDECK, with the intention of passing the Adda. They were pursued by the French, under BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and on the 9th, the day after the triumphant entry of the allied sovereigns into Milan, were by him engaged and again defeated. The force at Pavia would seem to have already reached Malegnano in time to share this defeat. Should this not prove to be the case, however, we may perhaps expect another action at Lodi, and, in the event of another allied victory at or near this line of the Adda, the surrender of both Pavia and Piacenza to the allied arms.

Thus much, at least, may be taken to be already assured, that within thirty days of his departure from Paris the Emperor NAPOLEON has utterly defeated one of the finest of Austria's boasted armies, commanded by her ablest general; and that the fruits of his victory are the liberation of the whole of Lombardy, and the moral conquest of the Peninsula.

Marshal Regnaud.

AUGUSTE-MICHEL-MARIE-ETIENNE Count DE REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, and Senator of France, who has received his Marshal's *bâton* on the battle-field of Magenta from the victorious Emperor of the French, is a soldier of Moscow and Waterloo. He is a son of the famous Parliamentarian of that name, and was born at Paris, July 29, 1794. He went from the school of St. Cyr to that of St. Germain, and in 1812, when a boy of 17, made the terrible campaign of Moscow as a sub-lieutenant of the Eighth Hussars. His regiment having been nearly cut to pieces at the battle of Leipsic, he was transferred to the Imperial staff, and served through the campaign of 1814, distinguishing himself brilliantly under the walls of Rheims. After the return from Elba he followed the fortunes of the Emperor to Waterloo, where his conspicuous gallantry won for him the rank of *chef d'escadron* on the battle-field, from the lips of NAPOLEON I. He took no service under the Bourbons; but in 1825 went to Greece, and with Colonel FABVIER organized a corps of cavalry in the service of the Hellenic people, then fighting for their freedom as the people of Italy are to-day. At the revolution of July, REGNAUD was singled out for the recognition of the rank conferred on him by the Emperor NAPOLEON I. In 1832 he became Colonel of the First Lancers, and in 1840, *Maréchal de Camp* and Military Commander of La Meurthe. In this office the Revolution of 1848 found him. His services were at once asked for, and he became General of Division in the Army of the Alps, in April, 1848. In 1849 he sate in the Legislative Assembly for the Department of the Lower Charente, and voted with the majority. In 1851 he was for a short time War Minister, and was one of the Senators appointed on the 25th of January, 1852. He has been Commander of the Imperial Guard ever since 1854, and in this capacity was present at the victory of Magenta, where the Emperor appeared on the field at the head of this magnificent body of men.

Sympathizing Stocks.

Some indignant Peruvian stockholder writes in a great rage to one of the London papers that he can't for the life of him make out why his Peruvian State Stock, secured on one half the net profit of all the guano sold in Great Britain, should fall from 94 to 84 per cent., merely because the London *Times* tells a frightful story about a Russo-French Treaty. The Peruvian stockholder may be forgiven his ill-temper in consideration of the fact that he probably knew nothing of the New-York Stock Market. If he really wishes, however, to become a philosopher, he should come over here and spend a few weeks in Wall-street.

The sympathy of stocks is a fact of financial physics well understood by our scientific operators. It would be hard, perhaps, to explain the phenomenon rationally, but that has nothing to do with its reality. If news from Europe, for instance, or from Mexico, or from the Moon, should come in upon us to-morrow, with the effect of suddenly sending up some particular variety of State stock, or of bank investments, we should instantly see all sorts of other stocks and other investments flying up too, like straws to amber. When the wise American goes down town to lay out his surplus capital on some "pretty little investment," he never thinks for a moment of inquiring into the real condition of the interest involved. His only concern is to ascertain the state and probable tendencies of the market. If he thinks, for instance, of buying into New-York Central Railway Stock, or Erie Railway Stock, (the supposition must be pardoned us, as a mere illustration,) or into Harlem, or Hudson, or what you will, he never dreams of inquiring how these railways are managed; whether their business is falling off or increasing; whether economy or extravagance is the order of the day with their directors; whether they are administered openly or mysteriously; whether they make their dividends or "take" them; whether, in a word, honesty, good judgment and a keen observance of the permanent rules of business, are at the basis of the property. He only wonders whether the said stock is selling "short" or "long," and who is selling it, and how it is likely to go for sixty days to come. Perhaps, with a firmer resolution on the part of the Press to get at the truth in these matters and publish it, to probe the ways of fiduciary respectabilities, and investigate the reports of conspicuous Boards, all this may be in time changed. But, for the present, our Peruvian stockholder would find himself materially, if not agreeably, enlightened by a trip to New-York.

MERIAM ON METEORITES.—On the startling intelligence reaching Brooklyn Heights that a tremendous meteorite had fallen in Oswego County, Mr. MERIAM immediately consulted his thermometer and discovered from that instrument that "on the 15th inst., between 10 and 11 P. M., the temperature here fell three degrees and rested seven consecutive hours in profound equilibrium." "There were also heavy dews on Thursday morning." These phenomena, it would seem, in the opinion of Mr. MERIAM, indicate, as the doctors say, meteorites of a remarkable size. Mr. MERIAM adds to his explanation of the phenomenon the following very lucid statement:

"Meteorites of ordinary size may be gathered from the atmosphere by magnetic lightning; but that which fell in Oswego County was so large that its gravity was in excess of any velocity that the lightning could find materials for, in the ordinary state of the atmosphere."

But after all these satisfactory explanations comes the very awkward announcement that the monstrous meteorite in Oswego was all a hoax. Mr. MERIAM announced his intention of making a pilgrimage to the Oswego meteorite, but we hope he did not start on his journey.

The Italian Testimonial in New-York.

We need hardly remind our readers of the brilliant festival which takes place to-day, at the Academy of Music, in aid of the wives and children of the heroic soldiers who are fighting so gallantly and gloriously for the independence of a great people on the plains of Lombardy. The steady and victorious advance of the Franco-Italian arms gives bright augury of the event by which all true friends of peace and of humanity, the world over, must earnestly hope their efforts may soon be crowned. The venerable arches of the Duomo of Milan have already echoed with the strains of the *Te Deum*, sung with grateful enthusiasm over the triumphs of Magenta; and the *Persia* brings us now the news of continued successes attendant upon the liberating banners of France and Sardinia. The citizens of New-York should make the meetings of to-day something more than an entertainment. They should give such an expression, to-day, to the cordial sympathies of this great and free people with a sister people rising to its natural rank among the nations, as may do honor to ourselves in carrying comfort to hundreds of Italian homes.

The merely musical attractions of the occasion speak for themselves. In addition to a corps of artistes already familiar to our public, and not surpassed by any operatic company which has heretofore visited America, this festival brings forward several singers less known to New-York audiences, and anxious to do their part in the good work. Among these we may name Signor GUONE, a baritone, of Alessandria, who has won many laurels at Milan, Naples, Paris and Havana, in the opera of "Il Trovatore," which will be given in the *matinée* of to-day. As an illustration of the atrocious rule under which Austria has so long bent down the Lombardo-Venetian people, a rule from the tyranny of which neither sex, age, beauty nor accomplishments have been sacred, we may call the attention of our readers to the following story of brutal indignities inflicted upon a prima donna, which we find in the columns of a German contemporary, the *New-Yorker Demokrat*, from the pen of a correspondent, describing his Italian experiences in 1852. The scene of this indescribable outrage was that great City of Milan, so lately rescued by the valor of the French and Sardinian armies from the Austrian sway:

"One morning, while taking a walk from the *Piazza d'Armi* to the *Foro di Castello*, a gathering of civilians on the latter place attracted my attention and excited my curiosity, as civilians were strictly prohibited from assembling anywhere in numbers exceeding ten or twelve. Upon approaching the spot, I heard a German voice deliberately counting, each utterance of his being accompanied by a piercing cry of agony from a female. I forced myself through the crowd, and beheld, within a square of Croat soldiers, a lady lying upon a chair, with her face down, while a Croat officer, with blows from a cane upon her person, responded to the 'one,' 'two,' 'three,' &c., of his adjutant. It was the cantatrice MARIA GRASSI, who, on the previous evening, had been guilty of a political allusion on the boards of La Scala. I must confess, at this moment I cursed my light hair that betrayed my German origin to the bystanders. I shook the dust from my feet, and journeyed westward into freer regions and a purer atmosphere."

Death of Dr. Gideon Bailey.

The intelligence brought by the *Persia*, which arrived last evening, of the death of Doctor BAILEY, Editor of the *National Era*, will be a cause of grief to the many friends of that estimable man. He left here on the 28th of last month, in the steamship *Arago*, intending to make a tour in Europe for the benefit of his health, and he died, it appears, on the 5th inst., in mid-ocean. The career of Dr. BAILEY was a remarkable one. He was a native of Mount Holley, N. J., but received his education in Philadelphia, where he was taken in his 9th year, by his father. He studied for the medical profession, and received his diploma when he was 21. After making a voyage to Canton as surgeon of a merchant ship, he commenced his editorial career in Baltimore, by taking charge of the *Methodist Protestant*. He emigrated to Cincinnati in 1836, to practice his profession, and in 1836, joined JAMES G. BIRNEY in conducting the *Cincinnati Philanthropist*, the first Anti-Slavery journal published West of the Alleghanies. His office was mobbed, his press thrown into the Ohio, and his books and papers were burned in the street. But he was not daunted by these persecutions, and assumed the entire control of his paper, the furniture of which was a second time destroyed by the mob. On the establishment of an Anti-Slavery paper at the seat of Government in 1847, he was selected by the projectors of the scheme to be its editor, and, in 1847, went to Washington to enter on his new duties. He had to contend there not only with a popular mob which assailed his office during three days, but with the friends who had induced him to undertake the enterprise; they became discouraged, and he purchased the paper, which he conducted with great success, both as an influential journal and as a commercial speculation. It was in this paper that MRS. STOWE'S story of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was first published. His great success led him to publish a daily paper during the last Presidential campaign, which did not result profitably to him. He was a vigorous and rapid writer, but of a slight constitution, which at last broke down under his incessant application to his duties. When he left New-York he was not supposed to be dangerously ill, and the news of his death will be a fearful blow to his family and personal acquaintances, by whom he was greatly beloved.

Academy of Music.

The grand entertainments in aid of the Italian Fund, take place here to-day and to-night. Public sympathy as well as public curiosity will lead to the most gratifying results; at least, there is good reason to believe so, for nearly all the artists who are recognized as great by the public, appear on this occasion. At the Matinée, the opera of "Il Trovatore" will be played, with GAZZANIGA, and in the evening "Il Poliuto," with CORTESI.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Sufficient Amount Subscribed for the Purchase of Mount Vernon—Blundering of Government Officials—Passports Granted, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 21.

It is understood that the entire amount necessary for the purchase of Mount Vernon has already been subscribed—thirty thousand dollars only remaining unpaid; but the Association will not close the subscription lists until a sufficient sum shall be in hand to improve the property, now in the most neglected condition.

The Summer hegira of the President and Cabinet will soon take place. The President speaks of leaving for the Soldier's Home, and afterwards for Bedford, Penn., and the members of the Cabinet contemplate Summer excursions, professedly for their health and pleasure, but really to lay pipes for the next Presidency.

A nice case, showing the blundering and inefficiency of Government officials, will soon be laid before the public. Capt. MEIGS, whose extravagant expenditures on the public works under his charge is proverbial, has prepared to draw water from the Great Falls of the Potomac for this city before the right has been obtained—the land and the water power on both sides belonging to individuals.

The report of the Board of Naval Officers ordered to inspect the Navy-yards and to report on the condition of each, has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy.

It is not true, as reported in some of the newspapers, that Mr. MCLANE has negotiated with the Mexican Government for the cession to the United States of Sonora, Chihuahua and a part of Tamaulipas. He was negotiating an important treaty for the right of way, for the protection of the frontiers, and for the modification of our commercial relations. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 21.

Passports are now issued at the rate of thirty a day. It may not be generally known that the Secretary of State alone is authorized to grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued and verified in foreign countries by such American diplomatic or consular officers, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe; and in all cases to citizens of the United States only. The issuing of passports without authority is a penal offence.

Pike's Peak Reports.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, June 21.

The Overland Express arrived here Sunday night, eight days from Denver City, bringing a large mail and $2,500 in gold dust. The previous extraordinary reports of discoveries in Gregory's, Jackson's and other mining camps are fully confirmed.

HORACE GREELEY arrived out in less than seven days. He had visited Gregory's diggings, and signed a public communication indorsing the richness of the claims.

Thousands are pouring into the new placers; 40 sluices will soon be in operation at Gregory's Camp. The results of the operations of thirteen companies, as given in GREELEY'S published letter, show, as the highest day's yield, $510. A company from the South Bend of Indiana has taken out three thousand pennyweights of gold dust with a sluice within three weeks. GREGORY'S two claims were sold for $21,000; other details are in a similar vein. Returned emigrants are departing daily from Leavenworth, bound to go through against all hazards. The excitement is becoming intense.

MESSRS. JONES & RUSSEL contemplate an enlarging of their facilities, in view of the increased demand for transportation. Emigrants are charged not to start without four to six months' supplies, as snows set in on the mountains in October, and adequate provision should be made by all persons leaving this season for Wintering in the mining region, thus to prevent a recurrence of the sufferings and privations of the previous hegira.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Tuesday, June 21.

In the New-Hampshire Legislature a bill has been read twice to abolish the Courts of Common Pleas and transfer their business to the Supreme Judicial Court, where the Justices are increased to six. The bill remodels the entire Judiciary of the State.

Freshets in the Mississippi—Injury to the Rock Island Bridge, &c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 21.

The Rock Island correspondent of the *Press and Tribune* says, the Mississippi Railroad bridge at Rock Island was seriously injured, on Saturday night, by the crossing of a heavy train.

The pier on the Iowa side of the draw was cracked from top to bottom, and two of the beams that support the bridge were broken. No trains have crossed since the accident.

The Moline dam, some distance above, was swept away Friday night; loss of property, several thousand dollars. The river is higher than it has been for twenty-six years.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP NELLIE SOUTHARD WRECKED.

EASTPORT, Tuesday, June 21.

The ship *Nellie Southard*, D. W. REED, Master, from St. John, N. B., for Bristol Channel, was totally lost on Murr Ledges, Grand Menan, on Wednesday night last. Her officers and crew were all saved. She had a cargo of deals, and was a new ship, built at Bath, and was bound on her first voyage.

THE SCHOONER HAMILTON AGROUND.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Tuesday, June 21.

The schooner *Hamilton*, of Georgetown, S. C., is aground on Romer Shoal, but will, probably, get off at high water.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP BOLTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 21.

The ship *Bolton*, previously reported lost at the mouth of the Machias Bay, had a crew of eighteen persons, fifteen of whom were drowned, including Capt. CARTER, his first mate, steward, cook, and a young man named JOSEPH H. FOWLER, of Wickford, R. I. The second mate, one seaman and a boy were saved. Up to the 20th none of the bodies had been recovered.

Condition of the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINE, Tuesday, June 21.

The work on the Canal is progressing so rapidly that it is expected that vessels will commence passing next Monday.

Burning of the Steamer Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 21.

The steamer *Morning Star*, which has been laid up for several weeks at Bissell's Point, about four miles above this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $24,000—insured $12,000.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 21.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock Monday night.

Military Parades.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIGHT GUARD.

The New-York Light Guard, (Company A, Seventy-first Regiment,) in command of Captain GARLAND, and officered by Lieutenants HART and WEBB, celebrated their Thirty-second Anniversary, yesterday, by an excursion to Staten Island, and by partaking of a dinner at the Chestnut Grove Hotel. They were accompanied by Dodworth's Band, and by several invited guests, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel BUTTERFIELD, of the Seventy-first; Major TOMPKINS, the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, and several gentlemen of the Press. The Company met at their armory, Lafayette Hall, at 9 o'clock A. M., and left the City by the 10 o'clock boat from the foot of Whitehall street. Stopping at Vanderbilt's Landing, they marched to the hotel selected for the occasion. It is kept by S. MYERS, and situated a quarter of a mile from the landing, upon an eminence overlooking the harbor and narrows, and in the midst of a handsome growth of chestnuts, which make it one of the most attractive spots upon the island. The morning, though close and warm, was otherwise pleasant, and the air of the afternoon was rendered cool and bracing by a copious shower while the company were comfortably seated at dinner. The gentlemanly attentions of acting Commissary MCMURRAY made every guest feel at home, and the occasion passed off without an unpleasant incident to mar its happiness. The first regular toast was: "The day we celebrate." The second, "The health of the Seventy-first Regiment," which was neatly responded to by Lieutenant-Colonel BUTTERFIELD, in concluding which he gave:

"The past history of the Light Guard—glorious and beautiful; may the brilliance of its future cast the past entirely into the shade."

Capt. GARLAND gave—"The health of our friend, the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH."

Mr. SMITH responded in a speech of considerable length, in which he eulogized the citizen soldiery as the safeguard of our peace and prosperity, and paid a high compliment, particularly, to the Seventy-first Regiment. The press and the ladies came in for their usual honors, and were suitably replied to, the band contributing by its excellent music to the pleasures of the occasion. The Company returned to the City by the 7 o'clock boat, and proceeded to their Armory, where they were dismissed.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT—THE MAYOR REFUSES TO REVIEW IT.

The Twelfth Regiment, Independence Guard—the corps which was recently disbanded by the Governor—paraded yesetrday afternoon, and were to have been reviewed by the Mayor in front of the City Hall. The men assembled at the Mercer House at 4½ o'clock, the Lieutenant-Colonel in command, and marched down Broadway to the Park. Before they reached there, Major-General SANFORD and Brigadier-Generals HALL and EWEN—the latter commanding the Brigade to which the Regiment was formerly attached—had an interview with Mayor TIEMANN, represented to him that the Regiment was in a state of rebellion, and requested him not to review it. A few minutes later, when Colonel COCKS, the Commandant of the Regiment, called upon the Mayor, the latter informed him of what Generals SANFORD, HALL and EWEN had said to him, and said he could not under the circumstances review the men. He would have been very happy to have done so had it not been for the existing circumstances. Col. COCKS, in citizen's clothes, in the presence of a large crowd which had gathered in the Park, reviewed the regiment at 5 o'clock. It was entirely a volunteer parade, and all the men were not on parade. There were 180 officers and privates in the ranks. Robertson's Band led them. The command looked well, and, although it had just been drenched by a shower, as it marched past the City Hall it was loudly applauded. After the review the parade was continued up the Bowery, and so to the regimental head-quarters.

THE TURF.

The Late and Coming Trot between Flora Temple and Princess at the Eclipse Course.

The great trotting match which came off at the Eclipse Course on Thursday last, of which we gave a detailed report, in which *Flora Temple* beat her California opponent, gave rise to severe animadversions in trotting circles, it being asserted that the California mare *Princess* had not justice done her by her driver. This opinion being shared by a majority of the intcrested parties present, the Union Jockey Club (under whose auspices the trot was given) convened a special meeting of the Club for Saturday evening last in order to investigate the circumstances, summoning all those whose opinions had been expressed to attend, as well as Mr. EOFF, the driver of *Princess*, the Club being determined to visit with condign punishment any unfair dealing which might be proven. After hearing the statement of Mr. EOFF on Saturday, the meeting adjourned to Monday, when he was again in attendance. The Club waited some two hours for those whose denunciations had been loudest to come forward and substantiate the charges made, which, if proved, would warrant them in ruling Mr. EOFF off the course, but no direct or positive testimony was tendered. Mr. EOFF, in his statement declared that it was a *bona fide* trot, that the stakes had been absolutely put up, and that he had backed his mare for all that he could afford, but that she was out of condition to trot a three-mile race, and that he drove her at the top of her speed, and that, had he urged her any faster, she would have broken; that she was a notoriously bad breaker, and that when she went off her legs it was next to impossible to get her into her stride again; in fact, that she would have been distanced. His proposal, under the circumstances, was a fair and natural one, viz.: that as the second match, (Thursday,) for $2,500 a side, two mile heats in harness, was made by him and with his own money, and that as he felt assured no one could make faster time with her than himself, he desired to drive her, pledging himself that if he did not win the first heat that he would permit HIRAM WOODRUFF or any other person to take his seat in the sulkey and finish the trot, and also to set himself right with the public, on whom he is dependent for a living. He furthermore stated his willingness, if any general disapprobation was expressed when he came on the Course, to resign the reins to any person whom the Judges might appoint.

Nothing certainly could be fairer than this, and we anticipate the two mile heat trot of Thursday next will attract an immense assemblage, like its predecessor of the previous week. Both mares are in splendid condition, and the excitement in sporting circles is intense. Ample accommodations are provided for all comers. Special trains will leave the Long Island station, Brooklyn, at 12 M., 2:40 and 3 P. M., reaching the course in time for the trot—which is set for 4 o'clock—and returning at 7 P. M., or after the event is concluded.

Great Trotting on the Union Course.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Tuesday, June 21; purse and stake, $800; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	0	3	3	1	1	1
D. TALLMAN, br. s. *Geo. Patchen*	3	2	1	3	3	2
D. PFIFER, br. g. *Brown Dick*	0	1	2	2	2	3

TIME.

| | 1st heat. | 2d heat. | 3d heat. |

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the President, Mr. PURDY, offered a resolution directing the Special Committee on Building the new City Hall to inquire into the expenses incurred by the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1858 in relation to the new City Hall. It was adopted. Mr. TWEED offered a resolution directing the Committee on County Offices to employ JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., as counsel in the investigation with regard to the extent to which the responsibility of the Board of Supervisors is affected by the appointment of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments under the Comptroller, and appropriating $500 therefor. Mr. KENNEDY opposed the resolution. He did not believe in these opinions of lawyers. Fifty out of fifty one lawyers would give any opinion that they were asked to give. Mr. TWEED amended his resolution so as to provide that only $250 should be appropriated for the employment of counsel. Mr. STEWART moved that the name of Mr. BRADY be stricken out. This was lost—Ayes, 5; Nays, 7. Mr. TWEED'S resolution was adopted—Ayes, 7; Nays, 5. The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of paying bills for attendance upon the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the trials of JAMES GLASS and others, amounting to over $600. The report was adopted. The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying the bill of JAMES REED, amounting to $123 33, for work for the Coroners' Office. The report was adopted. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Board held its weekly meeting yesterday at the Rotunda The statement which was submitted gives 7,054 as the number of inmates in the different institutions, being an increase of 58 over the total of the preceding week. Between the 11th and 18th inst. 24 died, 1,563 were discharged, 138 were sent to the Penitentiary and eight to the State Prison. The Warden of Randall's Island reported that the contractors had again failed to supply the institutions there with meat. The children were, therefore, without it. Referred to Committee on Supplies, with power. Mr. WALMSLY, Warden of the Penitentiary, reported the escape of a convict named JOHN GALLAGHER. Ordered on file. The Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island called the attention of the Board to the supplies which would be necessary for the accommodation of the small-pox patients which they were to receive from the Commissioners of Emigration. Referred. One hundred dollars were appropriated to enable the children on Randall's Island to celebrate the Fourth of July, and fifty dollars for the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. RENWICK'S plan for ventilating Bellevue Hospital was adopted, and the Committee were authorized to procure specifications for the work. The school of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church asked for the use of the grove on Randall's Island for the purposes of a pic nic. Governors TOWNSEND and OLIVER opposed granting the request, and Governor B. F. PINCKNEY advocated it. The communication was accepted and the request denied. Permission was asked by Company D, Eighth Regiment, to visit the institutions, but was denied. A bill of $100 25 was sent in by WM. M. EVARTS for services as counsel and for his opinion in the suit of PUDNEY & RUSSELL against the Board. It was allowed. Two hundred dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of painting the Second District Prison. Governor BANKS, who is soon expected in the City, was invited to visit the institutions on motion of Governor SMITH. Governors SMITH, MOLONEY and GUNTHER were appointed a Committee to do the honors of the occasion. Governor OLIVER submitted inscriptions for the tablets which are to be placed upon the New Island Hospital. The Board then adjourned to meet at the Almshouse the first Tuesday in July.

THE STREET INSPECTORS.—In accordance with previous arrangement, City Inspector DELAVAN addressed the various Street and City Inspectors, yesterday afternoon, at the rooms corner of Essex and Grand streets. He declared it to be his determination to keep the streets clean and the City healthy. From each and every Street Inspector he should seek efficient coöperation. Ash barrels should be emptied and garbage removed each night, and dirt swept from the streets each night should not be allowed to remain in heaps, but should be speedily removed. He should expect every subordinate to aid him in the great task which he had undertaken, to the entire neglect of all other callings. He was determined to hold all strictly accountable without fear or favor. Remarks were also made by Mr. R. C. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection. Mr. D. observed that, previous derelict ion was to be excused because of the great confusion that had prevailed in regard to the City Inspector's Department. But now that matters were again set right the public health would be attended to so far as such depended on those under his charge. Minute directions were then given to each Inspector, after which they were dismissed.

DEATH FROM CARELESSNESS.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of JOHN O'MALLY, a deaf mute, native of Ireland, 24 years of age, who came to his death by falling from the rigging of the brig *Gold Hunter*, lying at Pier No. 44, North River, on Monday evening. It appeared from the evidence that deceased came on board the brig on Monday evening, partially intoxicated, and ascended the rigging, against the remonstrances of the mate, when he commenced to display his agility. During his antics his foot slipped, and he fell upon the deck, and from thence rolled into the water and was drowned. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental drowning."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Eucleian Society of the New-York University will be held next Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Society. P. HARWOOD VERNON, Esq., a graduate member of the class of 1853, will deliver the annual address. There are a great many graduate members of this Society in the City, and it is expected that the reunion this year will be an unusually large one. The Society is a literary organization, from which many of its members assert that they derive more benefit than from the regular studies of the collegiate course.

THE BOLD OUTRAGE.—Nothing has yet been heard of the old gentleman from Troy, with $700 and a gold watch, since, according to the statement of Mr. JOHN W. MARTIN, the party of ruffians who had been following him came up and had a fight with Mr. MARTIN, as he was about entering the cars. The statement of Mr. MARTIN is sufficiently serious to warrant an investigation. The two men reported to have been standing near Lovejoy's Hotel at the time, should report to the Second Precinct Station-house, and an effort should be made to discover what has become of the old gentleman from Troy.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The strawberry festival of the children at the Five Points House of Industry, which was to have taken place last evening, was postponed because the rainy weather of the past few days had prevented the children attached to the Union Church at Lodi, who were to furnish the strawberries for the occasion, from going into the fields to pick them. The festival will take place next Thursday evening at 7½ P. M. Before it commences addresses to the children will be made by JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., the Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER and others.

BOGUS MONEY.—Yesterday morning the Fourth Ward Police reported that bogus gold dollars were in circulation in their District. Counterfeit $2 bills on the Sussex Bank of Newton, N. J, were also reported in circulation in the same Ward. Altered $5 bills on the Phillipsburgh Bank of New-Jersey were passed in the Eastern section of the City last evening; and several counterfeit $5 bills on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Camden, N. J., were also successfully passed in the upper part of the City last evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN DOWNS, employed in the sugar-refining establishment of HENRY KATTENHORN, at the corner of Laight and Washington streets, while standing yesterday morning beneath the "dummy," or machine for hoisting sugar, had his back broken, in consequence of the machine coming suddenly down on him. He was removed to the Hospital, and lingered in great agony until last evening, when he died. An inquest will be held today.

EXCURSION OF TURNERS TO CONRAD'S GARDEN.—A company of German Turners and military, the latter clad in green, and carrying rifles, altogether numbering several hundred men, passed through the Park, and were reviewed by the Mayor, at 10 A. M. yesterday. In the procession was a car, drawn by six gray horses, and decorated with evergreens. They were on their way to Conrad's Garden, where they spent the day, and engaged in the pastimes and sports of Fatherland.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of ELLEN CASEY, who died from the effects of burns received several days since through the carelessness of some boys who scattered burning straw about the street where deceased was playing. Deceased was 18 months old, and resided at No. 145 Cherry-street. Verdict "Death from burns."

Police Reports.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE UPON A CHILD.—A gross outrage was perpetrated on Sunday evening last at the stables No. 501 Seventh-avenue, by a man named William Jordan, employed as a hostler on the premises. About 8 o'clock in the evening a little girl, 6 years of age, named Lena Pickle, whose parents reside at No. 505 Seventh-avenue, two doors from the stable, was passing by the stable, when she was accosted by Jordan, who sat in the door, and engaged her in conversation. After talking with the girl a few moments Jordan led her to the rear of the stable, where he forced her into a stall, and smothering her cries with her clothes, succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. As soon as the outrage became known the neighbors gathered in large numbers and erected a scaffold on a cart in the street, upon which they were about to lynch the miserable wretch, but the Police interfered and took him to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, where he is now confined. The matter is undergoing an investigation by Justice CONNOLLY.

DARING ROBBERY.—A young man named Thos. Anderson entered the jewelry store of Mr. Nolan, No. 305 Eighth-avenue, about 9 o'clock Monday evening, and asked to look at some watches. A tray full of watches was handed him, when he immediately seized two of them, valued at $75 each, and darted out of the store. Mr. Nolan pursued him, and after a short chase, with the assistance of officer Ferguson caught him. As soon as he was captured, Anderson threw the watches against an iron railing, breaking them in pieces. He was taken to the Tombs and committed for examination.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PASSERS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY ARRESTED.—Two men named WM. JONES and WM. R. ROBERTS were arrested for passing counterfeit $2 bills on the Bank of Sussex, Newton, New-Jersey. The former was arrested by Detective RATHER, and the latter by Officer STOCKHOLM, of the Third Precinct Police. These parties, when arrested, attempted to make way with a quantity of the counterfeit money, but it was recovered.

FIRE.—At 12½ o'clock Monday night the oil-factory of BERBECK, KETCHUM & Co., corner of Hamilton-avenue and Smith-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $5,000. The fire was caused by the bursting of a still containing 2,000 gallons of oil. The loss is covered by insurance.

REFUSED.—The Classis of the Reformed Dutch Church met in the Eastern District on Monday, when the Rev. W. W. HALLOWAY was unanimously requested to withdraw his application for permission to organize a new church.

SEWERAGE.—The Brooklyn Sewer Commissioners have prepared a plan for the sewerage of that part of the city naturally drained by Fulton-street. They will meet on the 18th of July to hear objections and suggestions.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 8, McDermott *vs.* Schenck, *et al.*; 20, Richardson *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 21, Coit *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 39, Beard *et al. vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 51, Tillay *vs.* Monte; 60, Duffy *vs.* The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

The calendar in the Circuit Court has been disposed of, except some reserved causes for the 7th of July.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name	Date.	Leaves	For
Africa	June 22	New-York	Liverpool
Argo	June 23	New-York	Galway.
North Briton	June 25	Quebec	Liverpool
Fulton	June 25	New-York	Southa'n
Europa	June 29	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	July 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Ocean Queen	July 2	New-York	Southa'n
Kangaroo	July 2	New-York	Queens'n.
Anglo-Saxon	July 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	July 6	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	July 6	New-York	Glasgow.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	June 11	Glasgow	New-York
Bremen	June 14	Southamp'n.	New-York
Nova Scotian	June 15	Liverpool	Quebec.
Bavaria	June 18	Southamp'n.	New-York
Arabia	June 18	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	June 22	Southamp'n.	New-York
Canadian	June 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Jasper	June 27	New-Orleans.	Minatitlan

FOR HAVANA.

Quaker City	June 21	New-York	Havana.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21.

$10 000 U. S. 5s '74	104	50 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 40⅛
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	bnw 86⅜	100 M. S & N. I. E.	9
5,000 do	s30 86	280 Panama R.	s3 122⅜
40,000 do	86⅜	50 do	b30 122⅜
1,000 Cal. St. 7s Bds.	94⅜	150 Clev. & Toledo R.	25⅞
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	73	100 do	25⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	82¾	900 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	b30 29⅛
5 Metropolitan Bank	111	200 do	29⅝
8 Shoe & Leath. Bk.	112	100 do	s15 29⅛
50 Canton Company	19	100 do	b30 29⅜
25 Del. & Hud. Cnl Co.	91½	150 do	29⅛
50 do	b60 91⅝	150 do	29⅛
50 do	91	200 do	b30 29⅜
100 Penn. Coal Co.	82½	150 do	s30 29
100 do	82¾	50 Ill Central R.	b60 88⅜
175 Pacific M. Steam. Co	69	250 Gal. & Chicago R.	63⅜
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	17	750 do	63⅜
100 Harlem R. R. Pref.	35¾	450 do	s30 63⅛
100 do	b30 35¾	100 do	b30 63⅜
50 New-York Cen. R.	c 73⅝	100 do	s10 63⅞
750 do	73⅝	50 do	s15 63⅜
150 do	s6 73⅜	50 do	s30 63
100 do	tw 73⅜	100 do	b60 63⅛
100 do	s15 73⅜	50 do	s15 63⅜
100 do	s15 73	50 do	63⅛
100 do	s30 73⅛	350 Chi. & Rock I. R.	58⅜
100 do	b3 73⅜	100 do	b60 58⅜
150 do	tw 73⅛	350 do	58⅜
200 do	s15 73	500 do	s30 58
100 do	s10 73	250 do	s15 58
17 Nor. & Wor. R.	35⅜	350 do	s10 58
100 Reading R.	s10 42⅜	100 do	58⅛
300 do	b60 42⅜	200 do	s3 58
100 do	b30 42⅜	100 do	b60 58
100 do	42⅜	5 Second-avenue R.	101
100 do	42⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 5s. '74	104	200 Harlem R. Pref.	35⅛
14,000 Mo. St. 6s	b10 86⅜	8 Nor. & Wor. R.	35⅛
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92½	50 Mich. Cen. R.	s20 40⅜
1,000 do	92⅜	50 do	s30 40
1,600 R. R. 2d M. B. ext.	73⅛	100 Reading R.	s60 41⅜
2,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	104⅜	200 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	29
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	82¾	50 do	s60 28⅜
10 Del. & H. Can. Co.	91	15 Panama Railroad	122
50 Pac. M. St. Co.	68⅛	100 do	s10 122
50 do	b30 68	50 do	s30 121
100 do	68	50 Gal. & Chi R.	63⅛
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	73⅛	250 Chi. & Rock I. R.	58
100 do	bnwk 73⅛	50 do	s10 58
50 Hud. River R.	31⅜	100 do	b60 58⅛

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	83⅜	20 P. Cooper F. I. Co.	103⅜
3,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s	89	10 Market F. Ins. Co.	122⅜
1,000 G. W. In. Scr. '59	50⅜	10 Am. Exp. Co.	76
10 Mercantile Ins. Co.	115	20 Am. Ex. Bank	101
10 Wash. Fire Ins. Co.	149	10 Artisans' Bank	95⅜
10 Colum. Ma. Ins. Co.	115½	10 Park Bank	107⅜
10 Mer. Ma. Ins Co.	116⅜	10 Union Bank	95⅜
10 Colum. Ma. Ins. Co.	108⅜	50 Irving Bank	102
10 Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	115	15 Common. Bank	99
64 Everett F. Ins. Co.	60	10 Security F. In. Co.	122⅜
100 Safe. Fire Ins. Co.	10	25 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co.	109⅜

TUESDAY, June 21—P. M.

The market for Money is thus far less disturbed by the Treasury negotiation of Monday than might have been anticipated. One reason of this is that the payments on account will go into the Sub-Treasury quite gradually, and will be counterbalanced by free disbursements at the same time. Another cause of steadiness in the market is the reduced export demand for Gold for the Cunard steamer for Wednesday, and the rather dull appearance of the Foreign Exchanges. We make no alteration in our quotations for Money on discount of mercantile paper or Loans on demand on Stocks and Government Securities. The range of the former is from 6 to 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum; the Bank rate being almost uniform at 7 ℔ cent., and of the latter 5 to 6 ℔ cent., with most of the business at 6 ℔ cent. The payments into the Sub-Treasury were 690,000 for account of Treasury Bills, and $138,000 for Customs. The disbursements are $290,000. The balance, this afternoon, is raised to $4,301,493.

The demand for Exchange for the *Africa* is comparatively moderate, and the shipment of Specie will be below the usual average of late. The engagements at the ship's office at 4 o'clock were between $600,000@$700,000. The news by the *Kangaroo* this forenoon notifying a further reduction of the Bank of England interest to 3 ℔ cent., and the facility for lending Money temporarily here at about 6 ℔ cent. on Treasury Bills, have their influence with the Bankers in the Foreign trade. Besides which the Importers are not remitting Exchange very freely, for the moment. The terms in London are 110¼@110¼ ℔ cent. at 60 days' sight, and 110⅜@110¾ at 3 days' sight. On Paris f.5.12½@f.5.10 at 60 days' and f.5.08¾ sight. The *Ocean Queen*, with the English and Continental mails to the 8th of June, did not reach her dock until after business hours this afternoon. The *Persia*, with the mails to June 11, is confidently expected in the course of the night.

The day was a dull one for Stocks. The disposition in the morning was to sell *short*, on the calculation of a disturbance of the Money Market, by the Treasury wants and the Export by the *Africa*, occurring simultaneously. It was predicted of the latter, without any evidence of the fact up to yesterday afternoon, that it would be very large. In addition to this, the downward turn given on Monday to the Western Shares by two or three prominent sellers for the *Bear* account, weakened the tone of the general market and carried down the Stocks in question; Rock Island to 58, Galena to 63½, Michigan Central to 40@40½, and Toledo to 25½ ℔ cent. Further sales of Michigan Guaranteed were made at 29½@29 ℔ cent. Another "Craige" story was used against the Rock Island Stock, to the effect that the trains had ceased to run over the Mississippi River, in consequence of a defective pier to the bridge. As we understand the matter, the damage is nothing new to the office here, and the temporary disuse of the bridge—the Rock Island line proper terminating this side the river—by no means unexpected. At the same time the friends of the stock made no effort to check the decline from this cause, or any other pretext to sell it down. The other Western stocks have no decided support either. The cliques of the Stock Exchange Board are all operating in the other direction. In New-York Central the business was again moderate; the price ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. weaker than yesterday, closing about 73⅜ ℔ cent. Panama was sold down to 122 ℔ cent., notwithstanding the dividend of 6 ℔ cent. declared yesterday, and Pacific Mail fell to 68@68¼ ℔ cent., cash, on some offers made outside the Exchange by the Vanderbilt opposition to sell the stock on long option at a low figure. In State Stocks, the market was firm for Missouris, and steady for Tennessees. There was also more demand for United States Fives, of 1874, at 104 ℔ cent.; equal to only 101½, ex July coupon, and some private sales of the new 5⅜ Treasury Bills were made at par and a brokerage—say 100⅛. The holders of the new 6 ℔ cents are asking 100⅜@100½ ℔ cent. The General Market closed dull.

The July half-yearly dividend of the Bank of America is 3½ ℔ cent.; Bank of New-York, 3 ℔ cent.; and Seventh Ward, 5 ℔ cent.

The notes of the *International Bank*, Canada, are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank of this City.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 13.	LOANS. June 20.	SPECIE. June 13	SPECIE. June 20.
Philadelphia	3,480,000	3 452,000	618,000	667 000
North America	2,625,823	2,646,746	826,540	668,840
Farm. & Mech	3,891 271	3,845,899	947,249	949,178
Commercial	1,645,000	1,607,000	301,000	314,000
Mechanics'	1,834,857	1,795,355	294,031	277,538
N. Liberties	1,459 000	1,428,000	298,000	271,000
Southwark	940,846	939 810	254,291	245,976
Kensington	797,303	810,877	173,942	170 955
P. Township	887,173	861,686	173,855	177,043
Western	1,305,993	1,319,989	333,126	361,462
Man. & Mech	1,230,303	1,200 975	158,660	114 560
Commerce	621,729	679,940	167,767	176,668
Girard	2,089,776	2,034,760	261,476	308 855
Tradesmen's	611,401	640,755	182,084	195,209
Consolidation	531,880	514,596	89,036	73,761
City	873,055	855,188	108,531	111,993
Commonwealth	367,932	361,976	71,394	80,151
Corn Exchange	372,943	370,841	72,444	64,165
Union	385,238	357,176	69,389	74,754
Total	25,920,993	25 715,216	5 511,188	5,301,167

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 13.	DEPOSITS. June 20.	CIRCULATION. June 13.	CIRCULATION. June 20.
Philadelphia	1,570,000	1,566,000	300,000	288,000
N. America	1,680,470	1 586,662	274,530	269,235
Farm. & Mechs.	2,845,389	2,757,720	399 435	385,265
Commercial	865,000	860,000	179,000	160,000
Mechanics'	1,025,187	993,918	161,340	162,080
N. Liberties	1,125 000	1,085 000	118 000	107 000
Southwark	685,988	680 903	91,310	90,685
Kensington	589,164	563,911	124 670	129,440
P. Township	612,903	638 800	113 890	119,265
Western	1,023,511	1,012,423	145 230	126,705
Man. & Mechs.	676,368	605 065	135,110	133,485
Commerce	488,131	492,997	94,330	79 550
Girard	927,305	887 328	197 570	191,971
Tradesmen's	585,853	608,872	105,016	101,082
Consolidation	316,160	287,511	107 400	101,860
City	423 623	411,946	113 980	109 160
Commonwealth	222,286	222,457	112 015	105,775
Corn Exchange	250,782	246,976	89 815	101 100
Union	214,672	227 781	75,785	72,050
Total	16,007,149	15.705,980	2,918,426	2,835 618

Real Estate....TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

The following property was sold to-day by the Sheriff:

House and two lots south side of Forty-third-street, 175 feet west of Eleventh-avenue; $4,200. L. AVERY.

Also, house and lot north side Fortieth-street, 198 feet 9 inches east of Fourth-avenue, 18 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; $5,441.

Mr. JEREMIAH PANGBURN reports the sale of a two-story and attic brick front house and lot No. 57 Bedford-street, between Morton and Leroy streets. Lot 20x55 feet, for $4,500.

Also, the two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 52 Downing-street, 16x78 feet, for $3,000.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold 10 lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 175 feet east of Seventh-avenue, for $525 per lot.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold one full lot on the west side of Third-avenue, 25 feet 5 inches south of Fifty-second-street, for $2,000. Also, one lot on the east side of Third-avenue, 25 feet front and rear by 110 feet in depth, 75 feet 5 inches north of Fifty-second street, for $2 850.

We report the sale of 7 lots south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue, opposite Mount Morris Park; the lots are each 25 feet front by about 120 feet in depth, on the average at $750 ℔ lot.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 21.

The following are the footings of the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$35,000,000
Loans and Discounts	58,000,000
Specie	6,453,596
Amount due from other Banks	7,460,245
Amount due to other Banks	7,134,256
Deposits	20,229,249
Circulation	7,082,781

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Truss Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
COOL AND DELIGHTFUL.—The most refreshing and agreeable spot in the City at this season is Barnum's Museum; and then such charming entertainments! The new Fairy Drama is attracting crowds of people. It is a gorgeous production. This afternoon and evening it is represented; after which a laughable farce on each occasion.

[Advertisement.]
ALL HAIL!—One all-pervading exclamation of joy from all gentlemen who have been so fortunate as to secure KNOX'S new and elegant Summer Hat. There is a beauty about KNOX'S Hats hard to equal. KNOX'S establishment, as everybody knows, or ought to know, is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—After all other applications fail, HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is guaranteed to heal an ulcerated leg, or any running sore, without pain or danger. In dyspepsia the Pills are a positive specific.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Rogers & Raymond's
COOL NEWS
for
BOYS OF ALL AGES.
Immense assortment of
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING,
WONDERFULLY CHEAP PRICES.
Boys' Linen Suits, $1.
Boys' Marseilles Coats, $1 50. Boys' Linen Jackets, $1.
Boys' Summer Vests, $1.
Boys' Mixed Suits, $3 50. Boys' Summer Pants, $1.
And all other kinds of elegant SUMMER CLOTHING FOR BOYS at equally cheap rates.
One Price and No Reduction.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton st., corner of Nassau, Opposite Herald and Sun Buildings.

French Soft Hats,
constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Far ahead of all the other Cassimeres are
THE EXCLUSIVE STYLES, PEARL AND BLUE,
INAUGURATED BY WHITE, THE HATTER,
No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Going to the Country.—With all your preparation and gettings, forget not to get a case of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES. They are just what you need: simple, concise, prompt and effective; and will save you and the children being sick, calling a doctor, or even worse results.
A complete case with book of directions can be had for $2, $4, or $5, according to size and style, and will prove an invaluable friend in times when you need one.
Sold by DR. F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector, is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO'S., No. 229 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order.—New-York Mills Muslin Drawers, very cool and durable; Gauze Undershirts, Lace Ties, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner ANN-st.

"The Biggs Truss" Cures Rupture by approximating the openings, never injures the cord, is always cleanly. The Varicocele Truss also gives universal satisfaction. No. 448 Broome st., New-York.

Frost Fire in Columbus, Ga.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA AND FONTAINE WAREHOUSES.
LOSS $600 000.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 15, 1859.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed I hand you a slip from the *Daily News*, published in this city, giving an account of the fire that burned the Alabama Warehouse. RING, ALLEN & CARMAK had one of your LARGE SIZE SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT, with folding doors, in which were their valuable books and papers. It stood upon a brick column 14 feet high, which put it on a level with our office floor. Under the floor was cotton in bales (several hundred) stored up to the floor; the heat of four thousand bales, the burning of the floor, and the falling in of the roof upon the safe, made an intense heat. After the front wall fell in, the safe was seen by thousands standing in its place,

RED HOT FOR FULL SIX HOURS.

Two days after we succeeded in getting to it, and on opening it we found

EVERYTHING "ALL RIGHT."

The varnish had stained *a few loose papers—only very slightly*. I write this supposing you would feel an interest in knowing what had become of one of your best Iron Safes. Yours respectfully,
JOHN W. KING.

DEPOTS OF
STEARNS & MARVIN'S (Wilder's Patent) SALAMANDER SAFES,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York,
and No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

A Card to the Public.
THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
PRICE $50, $50, $50, $50.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED
And kept in order one year.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY,
Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ariel*, and suitable to the best City trade
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
HUGHES, DUFUY & CREHANGE.
Importers, No. 37 Maiden Lane.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Elliptic-Spring Bed.
Needs only be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

PERRY—KELLOGG.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, at St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. Dr. Cook Mr. J. F. PERRY, of this City, and Miss AMELIA L. KELLOGG, of Greenevia, N. Y.

BYRNE—VAN HORSEN.—On Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, JOHN E. BYRNE to Miss MARY C. VAN HORSEN.

LOUDERBACK—WILSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Pequea, Lancaster Co., Penn., on Tuesday morning, June 14, by the Rev. Henry Tulledge, the Rev. ALFRED LOUDERBACK, Rector of Trinity Church, Davenport, Iowa, to Miss SARAH A., daughter of John D. Wilson, and niece of the Hon. J. Glancey Jones, Minister to Austria.

HERON—NELSON.—In Boston, on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. A. Blanchard, the Rev. JOHN M. HERON, of Thompsonville, Conn., to Miss MINNIE E. NELSON, of Boston.

KNAPP—WILLI.—In Thompsonville, Conn., on Saturday, June 18, by the Rev. John M. Heron, Mr. THOMAS KNAPP to Miss MARIANNIE WILLI, both of Thompsonville.

DIED.

CHATTERTON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 19, of consumption, ABRAHAM G. CHATTERTON, aged 23 years.

His friends and the friends of his brother in-law, Edward M. Hedden, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 34 West 10th st., formerly Amos st., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 22d inst., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SPIRO.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, suddenly, Mr. PHILIP T. SPIRO, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 228 8th av. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

ASTEN.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 20, ABRAHAM ASTEN, Sen., aged 78 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Isaac and Bartholomew, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 86 Bond-st., without further invitation

DRY GOODS.

BULFIN'S ANNUAL REDUCTION
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

Ladies are respectfully notified that, for the balance of the season, our importations and manufactures, comprising in part some of the richest garments ever offered in this market, will be subject to a

REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

Thus affording an opportunity to purchase new and beautiful Mantillas at much below usual prices.

The following deserve especial notice:

300 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, with handsome deep flounces, at $12 each.

250 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, with superb deep flounces, at $15 each.

350 LARGE-SIZED HANDSOME MANTILLAS, of Silk and Net fabric, very handsomely trimmed, at $8 each.

Also,

FRENCH LACE POINTS
PUSHER LACE POINTS,
LADIES' SILK DUSTERS,
LADIES' CLOTH DUSTERS,
LADIES' STRIPED DUSTERS,
MAGNIFICENT GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
MAGNIFICENT FRENCH PUSHER MANTILLAS,
All at a similar reduction.

No. 361 BROADWAY,
Between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloon.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING GOODS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO our present very large and desirable stock of MOURNING GOODS.

Black Silks and Robes, Bombazines, Paramattas, Alpaca, Tami, Grenadine, Barèges, Crepe Morette, Silk Tissues, Crepes, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Also,

PART MOURNING GOODS.

Lawns, Barèges, Mohair Crossovers, Challies, Poil de Chevre, De Laines, Chally de Laines, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints, Robes, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Collars, Sleeves, &c.,

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
QUILTS COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
And HOUSEKEEPING GOODS generally.

Also, Jeans and Drills for boys' summer wear.

Just received—

SUMMER FLANNELS,
Ballardvale, Angola, Saxony and Gauze.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
With Shawls and Basquins to match.

Entire suits got up at short notice,
And on very reasonable terms,
by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire
SUMMER STOCK
Of the above goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on
MONDAY, June 20.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer their entire stock of
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND MUSLINS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on
MONDAY, June 20.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN FRENCH LACE BURNOUS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN PUSHER LACE BURNOUS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN FRENCH LACE POINTS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN PUSHER LACE POINTS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN STRIPED SHAWLETTES, DUSTERS, &C.
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN BLACK BAREGE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN WHITE BAREGE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN STRIPED SHAWLETTES, DUSTERS, &C.
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

LACE GOODS.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
J. A. BLUXOME,
No 651 Broadway.

Has received, per late arrivals and recent auction sales, a splendid assortment of

FRENCH FLOUNCING LACES,
REAL LACES,
LACE POINT SHAWLS,
CENTRE PIECES, BURNOUS, &c.

He would also call attention to his choice selected stock of Embroideries and made up Lace articles. Having unsurpassed facilities he is enabled to offer all goods in his line at prices that defy competition.

J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 651 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel

A very choice assortment of real round Point Collars, at $4, worth $7. Also, Point Applique at $3, worth $6.

Real French Embroidered Muslin sets from $1 25 up. Cheap, well worth attention.

Entire new styles of Cape in Muslin and Valenciennes, very handsome.

Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning and Illusion Goods, in great variety at

RICHMOND'S; No. 587 Broadway.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, wishing to
CLEAR OFF THEIR
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Have
GREATLY REDUCED THE PRICES OF
BAREGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
BALZARINES, CHALLIES, &c.,
TRAVELLING MATERIALS;
Also
RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES
very cheap indeed.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Now offer their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES
And
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Of the latest Paris styles.
At greatly reduced prices, to close the season.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

RICH LACE MANTILLAS.

We are desirous of closing our Spring importation of Lace Goods, and offer

FINE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
" " POINTS,

below the cost of importation—they are all new styles, and cost from $15 to $75 in Paris.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'
SUMMER CLOTHING,
At
GENIN'S BAZAAR.

CHILDREN'S BLOUSSES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES,
MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS, with
LADIES' and INFANTS' UNDER CLOTHING,
in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The most graceful and elegant SUN HAT yet introduced.

Also, a choice assortment of that very fashionable and popular CHEMISETTE
"LA POMPADOUR"

In Brussels and Valenciennes Lace, Morning Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Sleeves Mourning and Illusion Goods in the latest styles, of our own manufacture; Point Lace Sets, Lace Veils, Mantillas and Capes; Misses' Bonnets, Hats and Caps, etc., etc.

AT POPULAR PRICES
D CLARK,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanised rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING WOVEN Skirts—Skirts with patent fastenings—12 Springs, $1 31—14 Springs, $1 50; and 17 Springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 Spring for $9 a dozen; 12 Springs, $11, and 14 Springs, $14 a dozen. Old Skirts made over. E. S. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

409 409 CANAL-STREET. 409
DURING THE PRESENT WEEK

I will offer to the
LADIES OF NEW-YORK,
Mantillas of the newest patterns of
SILK AND LACE,
At a reduction on former prices of
FIFTY PER CENT.

Having a large stock made and complete in every style, ladies will find this an unusual opportunity of

OBTAINING BARGAINS AT NO. 409 CANAL-ST.

LACE and SILK MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
SOLID SILK MANTLES and DUSTERS,
SILK CHESTERFIELD SACKS in large variety.
WHITE and BLACK BAREGE SHAWLS
and MANTILLAS. All of which must be sold out immediately.

THIS ENTIRE STOCK

was manufactured under my own supervision, and designed expressly for the
NEW-YORK RETAIL TRADE,
and we again assert, will positively be sold without reserve, at the above
REDUCED PRICES.

Therefore, I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of this City and vicinity, and request them to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HENRY EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
DAHLIA TRIMMINGS,
FLUTED TRIMMINGS,

Cords and tassels, buttons, fringes, combs, brushes, fans, and fancy articles, in great variety and at regular prices.

D CLARKE.
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 434 BROADWAY.

CHANTILLY LACES JUST RECEIVED PER FULTON.

Will be offered during this week
At an immense reduction,

Points, Mantillas, Flounces, Trimming Laces, Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, and Crowns. Also, a full assortment of Point Applique Collars, Point Aguille Colars and Sets.

N. B.—A large assortment of round Veils from $1 to $30. MILLER & GRANT, No 703 Broadway.

MARIANO & GENARRO RUBINACCI,
OF NAPLES, ITALY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ITALIAN SEWING SILK bearing their name, having discovered the counterfeiting of their SILK and TRADE MARK, have the honor to inform the public that the genuine article—distinguished by its strength, purity of color, brilliancy and weight, (guaranteed to be twelve ounces to the pound, exclusive of paper,) can be found only with the Agents,

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE,
JOSEPH M. STRONG,
New-York,
and
P. BRADY & CO.,
Philadelphia.

The signatures of these four houses are placed upon every packet of our Silk, and any article sold as such, without the indications mentioned above, is declared spurious in every respect.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.

Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS
of a superior quality, and at low prices,
AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—For sale or exchange for productive City property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Marion," owned by Colonel John V. Plume, situated 4½ miles from Peekskill depot on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most picturesque and delightful region of country, and adjacent to Lake Mohegan. The place contains about fifteen acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order; fruit of every description; grapes, strawberries and raspberries, also, in great abundance; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables, and very forward; the hot bed and asparagus bed; two very large fish ponds, filled with gold fish, and surrounded by willow trees; a fine spring, never-failing, well shaded: also, well and cistern. The house is commodious, 16 rooms, 3 parlors 1 dining-room, 1 breakfast room; the rest sleeping rooms; large pantries, closets, milk-room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawns large, sloping shade trees, shrubbery and flowers of every description, and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout: piano, &c.; 20 elegant oil-paintings, by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice-house large and well filled; carriage-house, new and large, and carriages; 4 cows of superior breed; hogs and poultry. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see, as the place cannot be appreciated without being seen. Possession immediately. For particulars and view of the place, apply at No. 44 Exchange place, to JAMES W. WINTER, Banker; or to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

COUNTRY VILLA AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, yet is unoccupied, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depôt at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. R. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av, well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE BEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 633 Broad-st., near lower depôt; house is almost new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, on first floor, seven sleeping rooms up stairs. Lot 50x240 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with forest trees, evergreens, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Fine well of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No 74 South-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND 20 acres of land at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style elegantly finished with conservatory and modern improvements, on an elevated site, with a handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, forest trees and evergreens. Also a large garden, fish-ponds, carriage-house, stables, and a choice variety of fruit-trees and shrubbery. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UP-TOWN CITY PROPERTY—A fine country residence, with near three acres of garden, delightfully situated in the village of Newtown, L. I., only four miles from New-York. House large and showy, with every possible convenience in out-buildings. Every variety of fruit, pears, cherries, blackberries, strawberries, &c., &c. Address NEWTOWN, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location, 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair, ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, TOGETHER WITH FIVE acres of cultivated land, pleasantly situated on Raritan Bay, about 1½ hours' ride by steamboat from the City, and one mile from the village of Keyport. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE W. RAY, No. 305½ Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN SULLIVAN County, New-York; the farm contains 113 acres, (70 under cultivation.) The house and out-buildings are entirely new. Fine fishing and shooting in the neighborhood. A suitable place for a gentleman's country seat. JAS. C. MAYER, No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIdence, with four lots of ground on 158th-st., overlooking the Hudson. Price, $3,500, and only a small cash payment required. Possession July 1. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 37 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No 104 George-st.; lot 33x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFF'S *Times* Building.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—THE TWO GENTLEMEN WHO VISITed the Fashion Course on Sunday, May 29, and broke their wagon, and borrowed one to go home with from the Proprietor, are requested to send their address to the Course, as the young men who were sent to return the borrowed wagon on the day that *Flora* and *Ethan* trotted, left with both wagons, and have not been heard from. Direct FASHION COURSE, Newtown, L. I.

MOUNT PLEASANT GRADUATES HAVE notice that the Annual Parade will take place on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—FIVE LOTS ON 62D AND 63d sts. between 4th and 5th avs.
6 lots on 61 h st., between 4th and 5th avs.
12 lots on 58th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
13 lots on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
8 lots on 5th av., near 53d st.
4 lots on 5th av., near 89th-st.
1 lot on 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet front.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST BUSIness stands in Westchester County, situated on Old Boston Road, head of Railroad-av., Morrisania, has been used as a grocery, flour, feed store and boarding-house; building in good order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to THOMAS RAE, Grocer, corner Old Boston and Westchester avs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD
FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—OF THE five story store No. 534 Broadway; seven years from May, 1859; near the St. Nicholas and other large hotels. Apply in the store.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

LOT FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE OF FORTieth-st., 188 feet west of 3d-av. Apply to
J. WILLS, No. 85 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—Room, kitchen and bedroom, No. 187 Forsyth-st $8 00
Room and two bedrooms, No 24 Ludlow-st 7 00
Parlor and basement floors, No. 151 West 20th-st 21 00
Also, five rooms (the second floor) same house 14 50
Two large rooms, corner 3d-st. and 2d-av 10 00
Three rooms, No. 114 Columbia-st 6 00
Two rooms, No. 20 Bayard-st 5 50
Apartments of three rooms, rear No. 26 Rivington-st 6 00
Two rooms, rear No. 21 Avenue C 4 25
Two rooms, rear No. 102 Cannon st 3 50
Four rooms, No 394 8th-st 8 00
Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 269 Bowery.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 760 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 585 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET.—OFFICES SOUTHWEST CORNER OF John and William sts., on second loft, with Croton and hoistway, light for mechanical purposes; entrance No. 66 John-st. Fire proof vault and large cellar to let, all on reasonable terms. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond st., 9 to 11 A. M.; B MACKS, corner-store.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND 5 lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VANTILET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE 4-STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone front house No. 78 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Has all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY SHELDEN & CO., No. 53 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FIRST-CLASS, beautifully furnished house No. 20 West 16th-st, will be let, and immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises.

LARGE BED-ROOM TO LET ON SECOND floor, furnished or unfurnished, near to Broadway, with bath room and large closets adjoining. Will be let very low. Apply at No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING NO. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway, suitable for first class salesrooms or factories. Inquire of JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 147 Fulton-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, at No. 526 Broome st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, No. 21st st., near 6th-av., will let, with full or partial board, a large, well-furnished room on the second floor; also a large and smaller room connecting on the third floor, to single or married gentlemen; house is modern, with gas and hot and cold water throughout; references exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A MARRIED COUPLE CAN OBTAIN BOARD with a very small private family. A plain couple who mean to pay a moderate price ($7 per week) for a quiet, comfortable home, may address Mrs. R. H., Station B, U. S. Post-office, which will receive immediate attention. Pleasant location near East Broadway. No other boarders will be taken.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child (three years old) and servant, at a farm-house, within a reasonable distance of the City. There must be plenty of shade about the house. Address, stating location and terms which must be moderate, HENRY, Box No. 2,655 Post office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E BOUTON.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A young man wishes to procure partial board in a private family where there are few or no boarders. Dinner at 6. Address, stating particulars, G. L., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL, QUIET FAMIly, for a gentleman and daughter. (12 years old.) the comforts and some of the attentions of a home required. Address, until Thursday, WIDOWER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and two or three single gentlemen can obtain desirable accommodations, with board, at the very pleasantly situated house No. 46 Sands-st. Terms very moderate.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW PERsons can be accomodated with pleasant rooms at Port Richmond, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to Miss DISSOSWAY, on the premises.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, with full or partial board; also two single rooms; house faces the square; very desirable location; good opportunity to secure rooms for next winter.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS AND board may be had on moderate terms, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 833 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Connected with the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes, which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7½, 9, and 11.45 A. M., 4 and 5.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M., and 4½ P. M.

WASLEY W. HALL, (late of La Farge House,)
Proprietor.

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.

RAPHORN & McMICHAEL.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

TRITON HOUSE, GLEN COVE.—COMFORTable Summer boarding for families, by the waterside, shady grounds to be beautiful prospects, first class bathing, fishing, sailing, and no mosquitoes. The Triton House Glen Cove, is now open by JOHN MILLER, who assures all health seeking patrons that he is resolved on keeping a good table, and furnishing his bar with the finest liquors. Prices of board reasonable. Extra accommodation by steamboats this year from James-slip, East river, and Catharine-slip, East River.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated 4 miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co.; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, room No. 46 Address
A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured; the Surf Hotel and Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Wave*, Capt H. Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. R. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SUMMER BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Communications 20 times daily by Railroad and steamboat; only 50 minutes to New-York; to let one parlor and bedroom; also, two single rooms. At Hampton Place, the former residence of Gen. Winfield Scott; the grounds comprise about five acres, with beautiful shade &c; within three minutes' walk of the depôt; good stable if required; dinner at 6 P. M. Apply personally, or address Box No. 227, Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

AT TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The eligible premises known as the Irving House. The house and surroundings are well calculated for a first-class hotel or boarding-house, being capacious and well arranged to accommodate one hundred persons. To a desirable tenant the premises will be put in good order, and on favorable terms. Apply to THOMAS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a retired home can find unusually desirable accommodations in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, Long Island. Three steamers daily to New York. Families desirous to obtain a quiet and healthy locality, would do well to call and see for themselves, or address
CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leprince & Co., No 347 4th-st; John J. Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR TWELVE PERSONS may be obtained in a private family; location healthy, grounds ample and elevated; surrounded by beautiful scenery. Two hours from New York and three minutes' walk from the depôt. For further information, address WM. A. B

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ ₱ Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.

J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

PEOPLES' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1859.

ELECTION.—At the Annual Election, on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

C. F. HUNTER.	SIMON SCHINDLER,
JOHN STEWARD.	WM. M. WILSON,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOHN A. C. GRAY,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
ALBERT C. ZABRISKIE,	JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	JOHN W. LEWIS,
	EDWARD D. NELSON.

And JAMES S. LEWIS, WILLIAM MOIR, DAVID D. EGAN were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, CHAS. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depôts, depôt grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 86 miles, or thereabouts, that 35 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part, but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be so sold, after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said parties so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 430 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. W. FERNIE of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-WAY, corner of 7th st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 68 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 20 day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 168 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, May 18th, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York intend to increase the Capital Stock of said Company by the addition of Twenty-five Hundred Shares of Fifty Dollars each, making the entire Capital Stock of said Company Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars; it being the ultimate intention of said Company to further increase the said Capital to the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors.
my18-law6wW RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from MAY and NOVEMBER to JANUARY and JULY, have declared an extra Dividend of three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859. }

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date.

By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 18th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAIL ROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859 on $400 000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 18 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.,

Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

No. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California in the most favorable terms.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations of said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 88 Wall-st, New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one-half of the Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

$300,000 OF POST OFFICK DEPARTMENT Certificates are offered for sale, or as collateral for a loan.

These Certificates are issued to Mail Contractors, and offer to the capitalist a security equal to the U. S. Treasury Notes, with a higher rate of interest. They are issued in parcels of $10,000 each, and are negotiable by delivery. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Agents.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1853—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM T. INGERSOLL against JOHN W. MILLS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for fifty-three thousand dollars, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1858, at the rate of six per centum per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 10, 1859.

HARRISON & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The summons and complaint in this action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 10th day of May 1859

HARRISON & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—ROCKLAND COUNTY.—GARRET P. BLAUVELT, plaintiff, against EMILIANO P. BERGAMINI, GREGORIO GUISTO, otherwise called GUISTO GREGORIO & JOHN BORTANO, and MADALENA, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN BORTANO: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Rockland, at Clarkstown, in said County, on the 3d day of January, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1859. HORATIO G. PEALL,
je6-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney, Nyack, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 12 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859. DORETTE MAHLMANN,
ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
	WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGES. DOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.	

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A T EVERDELL'S, THE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.

To Sail every 20 Days from each Port.

STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

Freight received on the 17th inst.

This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York on June 30.

No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul.

Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,

Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days.

The AREY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
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COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MANSON, Commander,

Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Liverpool, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$30 75	To Charlotte, N. C....	$23 00
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.....	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala..	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn...	30 00	To Columbia, S. C....	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.....	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
STOFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, June 25.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, GA., AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming, July

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or London derry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new first-class steamship ATLANTIC, Lewis A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, Ga., Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

D. B. CROWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their various agencies, in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK Capt BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf New-Jersey, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 6th of July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. S. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of LYON & FALLS, Machinists, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent JAMES LYON,
Dated May 1, 1859. THOMAS J. FALLS, Jr.

This business will be carried on as usual at the old stand, No. 125 Attorney-st., by the undersigned.

JAMES LYON.

EXTRA CAUTION TO DELTA PHI'S.—Know all Delta Phi's that the undersigned have voluntarily resigned from the Beta Chapter of the New-York (not "Manhattan") and that they have done so in honor of the fundamental principles and the many noble brothers of Delta Phi.

L. L. DEAN,
WILLIAM LUDLOW,
J. J. STEVENSON.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ADELPHI Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother, P. M. PHILIP J. SPIRO, on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 2 P. M. precisely, from his late residence, No. 264 8th av., near 23d st.

By order,
M. J. BENNETT, W. M.
J. DE BRAVE, Secretary.

NOTES.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned not to purchase two notes, one for $415 and one for $300, drawn by S. Leland & Co., due in August next. Said notes have been wrongfully withheld.

E. HENRY, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 20th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:10 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way-stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dun

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ed lescattered. Soldiers have been take n prisoners and disamed.

BERNE, Tuesday, June 7, (*via* France.)

There are still 500 Austrians at Laveno.

A detachment of GARIBALDI'S corps has sailed along the shores of the Lago Maggiore in barks, disarmed the Austrian Custom Guards, and everywhere carried off the public treasure.

MOVEMENT TO CUT OFF AUSTRIAN COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY.

The last accounts from GARIBALDI represent him as actively clearing the neighborhood of the two lakes of the remainder of D'URBAN'S bands, which have now no chance of rejoining the main army driven from the Ticino and from Milan. The insurgents of the Valtelline, Lecco and Chiavenna were proceeding in great force to occupy the important pass of the Stelvio, which, in Summer, is one of the main arteries by which reinforcements might yet be sent into Lombardy from the interior of Austria.

A letter says:

"Some of GARIBALDI'S troops are at Camerlata, having performed prodigies of bravery before getting there. The magnificent military position of Lecco is also in their power. By means of it, they command the course of the Adda, and can protect the warlike populations of Bergamasco and Brescia. The moment will soon arrive for occupying the two gorges of the Stelvio and the Tonale, which form the comamunication between the Tyrol and Italy, and which keep Lombardy in check."

From the London Globe.

A letter from Berne, dated June 1, in this morning's *Constitutionnel*, brings authentic details of GARIBALDI'S position in Lombardy, and his late operations in front of General D'URBAN'S flying corps. This D'URBAN is of the same category, but not of the same calibre, as his illustrious antagonist, having fought on the Austrian side in Hungary at the head of an irregular force. You must not confound him with the other D'URBAN, who has been lately routed at Palestro, and belongs to the regular staff of Generals, having been pupil of RADETZKI. The irregular D'URBAN has a corps of over 12,000, with which on the 30th he attacked Varese, and was repulsed by GARIBALDI, who drove him back to Camerlata, and there again next day was again victorious, his 5,000 men and two guns proving more than a match for 12,000 Austrians with 18 cannon. During GARIBALDI'S absence at Lecco, D'URBAN appears to have rallied and again attacked Varese, which after a stout defence he bombarded and forcibly entered. He found that the wounded Austrians had been carefully tended in the town hospital, and here the account stops short.

Capt. DE CHRISTOPHERIS, the right-hand man of GARIBALDI, fell gloriously in a skirmish at Sesto Calende. He had made all the campaigns through Italy in 1848, and was one of the Manara legion that fought at Rome. Laveno is the only strong point on the Lake Maggiore still held by the Austrians; Chiavenna, Lecco, and all the margin of Lake Como being in the hands of the Italians. D'URBAN'S force is likely to be intercepted by the left wing of the allies crossing the Ticino, above Novara, in which case it is he that will have to take refuge in Switzerland. GARIBALDI has the whole Valteline in his rear.

OFFICERS OF GARIBALDI'S CORPS.

Through Berne we have a kind of catalogue of the officers under GARIBALDI. It is now known (says the writer) that the corps of GARIBALDI consisted at first of 6 500 men, most of whom were known to him personally, or were well recommended. The corps comprise three regiments. The commander of the First, the brave COSENZ, is known for distinguished conduct at Venice; the Major of the First Battalion is SACCHI; and of the Second, LIPARI. The Second Regiment is commanded by Colonel MEDICI, and his Majors are RICARDO, SERONI and NINO-BIXIO. The Third is under Colonel ARDOIN, and his Majors are STALLO and FANTONI. Colonel CARRANO is chief of the staff, and the orderly officers are Captain CERRUTI, and Lieutenants BOVI and FELICI. GARIBALDI has about 200 guides, armed with lances, swords and revolvers, and commanded by Major FORESTI. He has two companies of carbineers, who are excellent marksmen, and who greatly contributed to the success of his first operations. Most of the officers of GARIBALDI are known since 1848 and 1849. COSENZ defended Fort Malghera at Venice, and in leading the advanced guard to the capture of Mestra he was wounded three times. MEDICI figured in the revolution of Rome, and CARRANO, who is an author of merit, in the siege of Venice.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI'S CAMP.

Communicated to the London News.

COMO, Monday, May 30.

DEAR FRIEND: You write that great things are expected from the Cacciatori degli Alpi, and I hope you find already you are not deceived in your expectations. Our battles at Varese, S. Fermo, and Como, must be considered as some of the best *faits d'armée* of the campaign of 1859.

We were attacked at Varese on the 26th, when we not only repulsed the Austrians, but pursued them. On the 27th, GARIBALDI ordered us to march on Como, and we met the enemy strongly fortified at St. Fermo. The impetuosity of our Cacciatori forced in half an hour their entrenchments, and the Austrians abandoned all their positions in great haste and disorder. The Cacciatori persued them very hotly, and, in less than five hours, all the Costa di S. Fermo was entirely ours. It is naturally one of the strongest positions that can be imagined. We were not quite 3 000, and the enemy 10,000, with 200 horsemen, and eight pieces of artillery.

Gen. GARIBALDI was invariably in the places of greatest danger, always within musket-shot, with our brave soldiers fighting and crying "*Viva Garibaldi!*" He thought constantly of their safety and never of his own.

Col. MEDICI, and all the other colonels, were examples to the brave. All the *etat major* highly distinguished themselves. Considering the difficulties, numbers, and circumstances, the taking of Como must be, in the history of our war of independence, one of the most brilliant and boldest actions.

An elderly English gentleman was with us, and fought like a lion. He is in the companies of BERSAGLIERI, formed at Ivrea, and composed for the greatest part of Genoese.

On the other hand, a wealthy English family living at Como, in the house of MARCHESE BRIVIO, of Milan, was constantly employed in giving all the information they could to the D'URBAN. On the 27th, it has been proved, two gentlemen of that family supplied the Austrian General with notices that prevented our splendid victory from producing all the advantages we should have derived from it but for such an espionage. The indignation of the people was such that the two gentlemen were arrested, and their being shot was universally demanded. Count VISCONTI, the the Piedmontese Commissioner, saved their lives, and they were expelled. If they live it is due, not to forgiveness of their crime, but to the desire of the Government to be generous and friendly to the British.

This Austrian Marechal D'URBAN is a ferocious soldier of the school of the famous HAYNAU. He shot, with his own hand and a revolver, a poor peasant, FELICE ROMANO, of Robbio, near Como, twenty-four years old, without provocation, and only because he was told the unhappy man was a friend to the Italian cause. ANTONIO GALFETTI, another peasant, forty-four years old, was wounded by a *coup de sabre*, and by the same D'URBAN, while he was at the door of his house with a child eight months old in his arms. There would be no end if I were to tell all the enormities committed by this monster D'URBAN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR AND KING.

MILAN—Thursday Evening.

The Emperor and the King have attended mass at the cathedral, during which the *Te Deum* was sung. The population of Milan is most enthusiastic.

TURIN—Friday.

The Emperor and the King attended mass yesterday in the cathedral of Milan, during which a *Te Deum* was sung. Their Majesties subsequently traversed the streets on horseback, followed by a numerous staff. The Imperial Guard was drawn up on both sides of the way, and the general enthusiasm was indescribable.

FRENCH VICTORY AT MARIGNANO OR MALESAGNO.

MILAN, Wednesday—10 PM.

Bodies of Austrian troops being entrenched in Marignano, Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS (was sent by the Emperor to dislodge them, and took the village with but little loss on our side.

TURIN—Tuursday.

The following official bulletin was published today:

"Yesterday the Allies won a fresh victory, driving the enemy from Marignano, where they had been entrenched. Further details are wanting. It is reported that the Austrians have withdrawn from Belgiojoso Pavia.

Count CAVOUR has left this evening for Milan."

PARIS—Thursday.

The following official message has been published here:

MILAN—Thursday Morning.

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS: We have not yet received any details of the brilliant affair at Marignano. We only know that the Austrian *corps d'armée* under General BENEDEK has been repulsed, and that we have taken 1,200 prisoners.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, June 8, 1859.

Another advantage was gained yesterday by the French at Marignan, (Melegnano,) about 10 miles from Milan. The Emperor having learnt that the Austrians were intrenching themselves at that place, ordered Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS to disperse them, which he did. Thus the name of Marignan again recurs in Italian wars. It was the scene of a sanguinary battle between the Swiss and the Duke of MILAN on the one side, and the French under FRANCIS I. on the other, and in which more than 20 000 men were slain. The Swiss lost the bravest troops on that terrible day, (Sept. 13, 1515,) and were forced to retreat, and the battle got the name of "*La Bataille des Géants.*" Ten years later occurred the Battle of Pavia, between the French and the Imperialists, in which FRANCIS was defeated and made prisoner. It was on this occasion he wrote the brief dispatch to his mother—"*Tout est perdu, Madame, fors l'honneur.*" At Marignan also the Guelphs and Ghibellines concluded a treaty of peace in 1279.

RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

VIENNA—Friday.

The official *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* states that the Austrian army is continuing its retreat beyond the Adda, and that its head-quarters at present are at Cavatiglione, before Cremona.

The *Times* has received the following telegram from its Vienna correspondent:

VIENNA—Thursday Afternoon.

It is credibly stated that General GYULAI has been dismissed, and Field Marshal HESS appointed commander-in-chief.

The Austrians are retiring on the Adda, where they will offer the Allies battle.

The *Morning Post* has published the following telegram:

PARIS—Friday.

The evacuation of Pavia by the Austrians is officially confirmed.

VIENNA—Thursday.

The official *Austrian Correspondence* states that, according to reliable information, Field-marshal Lieutenant URBAN has successfully effected a retreat with his troops by CASSANO.

An official Sardinian bulletin dated Turin, June 8, says: "The Sardinian head-quarters were transferred yesterday to Calnate. Yesterday evening the enemy evacuated Pavia, after having spiked their guns and thrown their ammunition into the water. The *corps d'armée* under General SCHWARTZENBERG had left Pavia and taken the direction of Belgiojoso."

LATEST DISPATCHES.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 8.

The part of the Upper Lombardy which has been freed from the Austrians has hastened to proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL as King. Volunteers are rapidly arriving from all parts to join General GARIBALDI'S corps, which is pursuing the enemy beyond Monza. General URBAN'S army, after a precipitate retreat from Varese, has become dispersed, and his scattered soldiers have been taken prisoners and disarmed.

INCREASE OF THE SWISS FORTIFICATIONS.

BERNE, Thursday, (*via* France.)

The Federal Council has ordered the immediate fortifying of Luzienstelg, and also of the frontiers of the Grisons bordering on Austria. Orders have likewise been issued by the Council to hasten the completion of the fortifications of St. Maurice, in the canton Valais.

BERNE, Thursday—4:30 A. M.—(*via* France.)

Three Austrian armed transports, having vessels in tow, were observed entering Swiss waters by the outposts of the Swiss troops, under Major LATOUR. The transports were immediately stopped, and surrendered, and at 5 o'clock in the morning the Swiss commander of the Radetzky brought them into Mogadino, where they will be kept by our troops alongside of five Sardinian steamers.

RETREAT OF GENERAL URBAN.

TURIN, Tuursday, June 9.

The retreat of the Austrians continues. The enemy has evacuated Laveno, abandoning their *materiel* of war, and taking shelter on board of vessels in Swiss waters.

BERNE, Thursday, June 9.

Last night 650 Austrians quitted Laveno, leaving their provisions behind them, and spiking their guns. This morning they arrived in Swiss territory, and were carried off to Magadito, where Colonel BONTEMPS has ordered a list of the men and their arms to be made, and this evening they will be sent up into the interior to Bellinzona.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON IN THE ADRIATIC.

The *Patrie* gives an account of the capture of Austrian vessels made by the squadron of Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, which is in the Adriatic, and blockading Venice:

On the 8th of May the squadron was before Strambeli, and there made its first capture. On arriving at Venice on the 16th, the number of captures amounted, not, as has been stated, to seventeen, but to thirty-three. All however, have not been sent into France, the Admiral having retained those which are freighted with coal, and those which can be armed to serve as vessels of war with his squadron. Coal was found in the *Sybilla* and *Concordia* merchant ships, and in the brigs *Eolus*, *Slavonian* and *Giovanni*, all of which were going to Pola for the Austrian Government. Amongst other seizures was the brig *Pick-Nick* with a cargo of 300 casks of brandy; also, a trabacolo, freighted with wine; the *Ermina*, the *Adelaide*, and the *Debra Kostrinka*, with valuable cargoes of mercery, perfumery, wax candles, and sugar; and the *Bonolo*, with a cargo for Constantinople. In the latter vessel, in addition to the crew, twenty-one Austrian passengers were made prisoners. Of course, part of the captured crews have been kept on board the French fleet. If the object of France was to enrich herself by the war, she might easily have attained it by sending into the Adriatic, at the beginning of hostilities, a few small steamers, that sea having been then covered with Austrian vessels, none of which would have escaped. Among the vessels of which the loss will be most severely felt by Austria are those which she dispatched from Trieste with useful objects for the army of Italy; in one brig, for example, were one hundred bales of sheets for hospitals, and in another a considerable number of matches for mines, destined probably to be used in sieges.

To these details the *Patrie* adds the following:

In the Adriatic are a peculiar species of vessel called trabacoli, of about 100 tons burden, having two masts, and are similar to the large fishing boats of the Atlantic ports. The Venetians in 1848 armed a certain number of trabacoli, and made good use of them against the Austrian army. Austria, in her turn, has found them very useful in conveying stores to her troops; but she will henceforth be deprived of them. The large steamers of Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE chase the trabacoli incessantly, and the latter can neither escape nor defend themselves. We are informed that the naval forces of Austria are thus distributed: At Cattaro, 2 sailing frigates and 1 steam advice boat; at Lissa, 1 advice boat; at Pola, 2 sailing corvettes and 1 advice boat; at Venice, 1 ship of the line, 3 steam frigates, 2 steam corvettes, and several advice boats. The ship of the line is quite new; it was built at Pola by a French naval engineer, M. DE SANDFORT, who was authorized by the French Government to go to Trieste. All the vessels at Venice are anchored behind a stockade in the port of Malamoco. The forts have several times endeavored to cannonade the French cruisers, but their guns do not carry far enough; not one shot has reached. Behind the forts of Malamoco are 10,000 Austrian soldiers in the lagoons near the sea. It is said that they are in water up to the knee, and that fever exercises great ravages amongst them. It is evident that if the French should attack, the defences they would have to encounter could not long hold out.

Two Austrian vessels, the *Giusta*, a ship, and the *Constantinos*, a brig, captured by the French line of-battle ship, the *Eylau*, in the Adriatic, have arrived at Marseilles.

THE PROPOSED BASIS OF PEACE.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says it is stated that two of the most influential neutral Powers have agreed in proposing an arrangement after the first great battle, and, if necessary, insisting upon the adoption of it by the three belligerents, on the following principles:

1. That the territory gained by the victorious party shall be accepted by all the European Powers as the basis of a Congress.

2. The entry of the French into Milan, supported by a popular manifestation, shall be considered by the European Powers as a convincing proof of the disapprobation in Italy of Austrian policy.

3. The neutral Powers will insist on an armistice while a Congress is assembled.

4. The extension of the Kingdom of Sardinia will be deemed essential; and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, with the fortress of Piacenza, are to be added to it.

5. It will be proposed to form the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom into a State distinct from the Austrian Empire, but governed by an Austrian Archduke.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO THE TYROLESE.

TO MY FAITHFUL SUBJECTS OF THE TYROL AND THE ZOAELBERG: I call you to arms. I summon you to show anew to your cotemporaries and to posterity your fidelity, your bravery, your piety, your religious enthusiasm.

I call you to defend the most righteous cause for which sword was ever drawn.

Take in your practiced hands the whole arm of your country. Form yourself into corps of riflemen, and march to the frontier to meet the enemy. Let your fidelity and your resolution serve as a rampart against the same enemy who has so often paid with his blood the invasion of your mountains.

It is to you that I confide the task of defending the frontiers of my dear country of the Tyrol against the enemy who has made himself the ally of revolt against the legitimate dominion established by God.

If the enemy should menace them you will make him feel that, on these frontiers is a people who will know how, like their brethren, to combat and conquer for God and the country.

Given at my headquarters at Verona this 1st of June. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

PROTEST OF THE EX-GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

The following is the protest published by the Grand Duke of Tuscany against the authors of the revolution which has been accomplished in that country. It is dated Ferrara, May 1:

"The recent violence exercised in consequence of the Piedmontese revolution had for its object to impose on me acts contrary to the honor of my person, not less than to my will; to declare war, in violation of the right attached to the sovereignty. In consequence of these proceedings I found myself compelled to abandon my dear Tuscany, and to seek an asylum at a distance in a friendly State, with which I am connected by reciprocal treaties. I already protested solemnly at Florence, on the morning of the 27th of April, in the presence of the diplomatic corps accredited to my person;—I protested, I repeat, against the above-mentioned violence, declaring null and of no avail the acts in question. I protest again, this 1st of May, at Ferrara, most solemnly, against the violence which was offered to me, and I reiterate the declaration, then formally expressed, as to the nullity of the aforesaid acts, which evidently tend to disturb in my States acts sanctioned by the Treaty of Vienna in the year 1815, signed and guaranteed by the European Powers. For these reasons I wish that the entire responsibility of the above-mentioned acts may fall upon those who, contrary to all justice, wished to impose them. LEOPOLD.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

News has been received that Prince NAPOLEON'S *corps d'armée* (the Fifth) has taken up a position in the Apennines. Modena is occupied by a large Austrian force.

The Duke of MODENA, previous to going on his travels, has seized on 800,000f. in the municipal coffer of Reggio. He has destroyed some bridges over which the Tuscans and French must pass coming up on GYULAI'S rear; and all the ducal game covers and preserves he has liberated and fully emancipated, the pheasantry thus getting what the peasantry could never hope for at his hands.

The corps organized by ULLOA as Chasseurs des Apennins is gone off to join GARIBALDI'S Les Chasseurs des Alpes, thus heaping Pelion upon Ossa.

A squadron of Pontifical dragoons coming from Rome to relieve the cavalry in the Legations, when at Foligno, just at the point where the roads to Florence and to Ancona lay before them, by common agreement, took the Florentine route by the margin of Lake Trasimene, and are now at Arezzo, on their way to join the Tuscan horse. They first cut the telegraphic line from Bologna to Rome. Two thousand volunteers have come in from Forli. In the capital, three hundred volunteers, having been refused passports by ANTONELLI, moved out of Rome by small groups, and rallying on Monte Mario, over the Tiber, proceeded in a body to Cornato and the frontier, the French garrison looking on.

The French frigate *Algesiras*, which came to anchor on the 28th in the roadstead of Rimini, was hailed by an enthusiastic ovation, and the Commodore landing in that town might deem himself in the midst of the Allies. The whole coast now lies open to the Adriatic squadron. From what is already known of Captain SALLENDROUZO, who, landing at Rimini, brought dispatches from Admiral JURIEN, through Florence and Leghorn to Toulon, the communications with the Allied army can now be carried on effectually.

A modification has been made in the Neapolitan Ministry. Signor SALVIDORE, MURENA, SCAVEZIE, and LADOVICH BRANCHINI have been dismissed from their posts of public justice and police, a provisional police under one Intendent and two magistrates has been established. A royal decree has been published appointing the following Ministers without port-folios, viz: General KILLINGIERI, Prince CASSARD, and Duke SEVRA CAPRIOLA, reserving, says the decree, the right to make use of their enlightened experience. An official declaration of neutrality has been made. A levy of 2,500 for the royal navy has been ordered.

The *Moniteur* of to-day states that the Imperial Government having in concert with England and resolved on renewing diplomatic relations with Naples, M. BRENNER has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 8th were unimportant. On the 9th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of DERBY stated, in reply to an inquiry, that it was not the intention of Government to recommend a grant of a charter to the Roman Catholic University of Dublin.

In the House of Commons Mr. DISRAELI laid on the table the promised correspondence on the Italian question.

On motion of Mr. DUNCOMBE, a resolution was agreed to calling for the instructions given to the British Commissioners at the head-quarters of the Allied and Austrian Armies.

The adjourned debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech was resumed. The speakers in opposition to the Government and in support of the "want-of-confidence" motion were Mr. BRIGHT, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Serjeant DEASY and others; while those in defence of Ministers included Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Mr. KER SEYMOUR and the Attorney-General for Ireland. The debate was further adjourned to the following day.

On the 10th inst., in the House of Commons the debate on the amendment to the address was resumed by Mr. MILNER GIBSON, who spoke in opposition to the Government and was followed on the same side by Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT, Sir G. C. LEWIS, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, &c. The speakers in support of the Government were Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY—two ultra Liberals; Sir J. PAKINGTON and the Solicitor-General.

At two o'clock on Saturday morning the House divided, when there appeared:

For the amendment (expressing a want of confidence in the Ministry)	323
Against it	310
Majority against Government	13

Mr. GLADSTONE, and Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY voted with the Government. Only 16 members out of the 654 were absent.

It was supposed that Lord DERBY and his colleagues would tender their resignation on the day the *Persia* sailed, and that the Queen would send for Lord PALMERSTON.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London, pursuant to call, on the 8th inst. The right honorable J. S. WORTLEY, the Chairman of the Company, presided; and after the reading of the Directors report—the particulars of which have already been published—he explained the present position and prospects of the Company. He stated that they had obtained the best terms they could from Government, but thought that, in view of the national importance of the undertaking, the support vouchsafed by Government was far from liberal. All efforts to obtain an unconditional guarantee had failed, and the condition imposed in order to obtain the guranteed 8 per cent. on the £600,000 of capital to be raised, was that the cable should be worked thirty days consecutively, at the rate of one hundred words per hour. The test of the working condition to be the same either for the old or the new cable. Mr. WORTLEY stated that if they succeeded he had reason to believe the American Government would increase their subsidy to £20,000 per annum. He thought that the most equitable way to carry out the undertaking, was to allow 8 per cent. on the new preference capital of £600 000, then to allow 4 per cent. on the old capital; and should any surplus profits remain, to divide them ratiably between the old and new shares. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Prof. THOMPSON, in seconding the motion, expressed the utmost confidence in the success of the undertaking, and in the possibility of transmitting words more rapidly than specified in the contract.

An amendment was proposed to the effect that in the absence of full information as to the rights of the Company on the North American coast, the meeting be adjourned until the 22d inst. A debate ensued.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, in reply to questions, stated that he represented the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, who had obtained in 1855 the right of landing and maintaining cables on the coast of British North America. They had done everything they could to aid the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and had extended the time for 18 months to complete their cable, and subsequently for two years to come.

The amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the report was adopted unanimously.

The Directors were requested to remain in office, and not to resign as they had proposed. Mr. DALGLEISH, M. P., was added to the direction. The number of Directors was reduced to 12, and there being but 9 in office, the Board was authorized to fill up the vacancies when convenient.

The Directors were authorized to carry out the agreement entered into with the Government, and a formal resolution was passed authorizing the raising of £600 000 in preference shares of £5 each on the terms above recommended by the Chairman.

The meeting passed off in the best manner, and the Directors were confident of being able to get all the money they require to have manufactured and laid a new cable of the best kind. The prospects of the Company were believed to be improving daily.

The Red Sea cable was successfully laid to Aden on the 28th of May.

The British Channel fleet was to anchor at Spithead on the 24th June, and, by additions to that date, would comprise 30 pendants, including 15 sail of the line.

The remains of Sir THOMAS PICTON, of Waterloo memory, had been removed to St. Paul's Cathedral.

The ship *Southampton*, Capt. ANDERSON, from London to New-York, ran into and sunk, in the English Channel, the Norwegian schooner *Emanuel*. The crew of the schooner succeeded in getting on board the *Southampton*, which sustained no damage.

A dispatch from Malta announces that the Candia telegraph cable broke and was lost on the 1st of June 60 miles from Cape Sidero.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of M. BRENIER as French Minister to Naples.

There was a report of the formation of a camp at St. Omer.

Strong detachments of infantry had been sent from Paris to Italy, and two regiments were being actively formed. Two hundred Zouaves from Algeria had arrived in Paris, to form a third battalion of the Zouaves' Guard.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent is assured that disapprobation has been expressed by foreign Governments, including Russia, at the manner in which matters have been conducted in Tuscany.

The Paris Bourse had been very flat, and a daily decline in prices took place, notwithstanding the successes of the Allies in Italy. Lord DERBY'S speech imputing false pretences to France in commencing war, caused something like a panic. The market on the 10th was depressed, and the Three per Cents closed 61.75 for money, and 61.70 for account. The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in bullion of upwards of £2,000,000.

GERMANY.

In the Chamber, at Dresden, the Foreign Minister of Saxony had declared in favor of war against NAPOLEON, and the Deputies, by a majority, expressed the same view.

Associations for the relief of wounded Austrians, and for the support of the families of the killed had been formed at Hamburg, Liel, and other places in Northern Germany.

NAPLES.

Naples continued tranquil.

The Marquis THIANGHIERI had been appointed President of the Council.

Seven British ships-of-war arrived in the Bay of Naples on the 9th.

ROME.

A letter from Rome, to the London *Times*, contains the following:

"The United States vessels *Wabash* and *Macedonia* have left Civita Vecchia for Naples. Before leaving this very painful scene is related to have occured: A young girl one day asked a sailor which was the deepest part of the port, and immediately after wards going towards it, threw herself in and disappeared. She was saved, however, by those standing round. She appears to have been a young American residing in Palermo, and had fled with some man to Civita Vecchia. On arriving there her seducer having shut her up in an hotel, abandoned her. Every assistance was given her by the authorities, and the Delegate sent her on to Rome by a special train. The arrival of a train with three persons only—the girl and her two conductors—put the whole diplomatic world in confusion, who were anxious to know who was the mysterious arrival, and curiosity was not satisfied till the dispatch of the delegate detailing the incients of the affair was shown."

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to May 5, and from Hong Kong to April 23, had arrived in England.

There is no political news of importance.

At Calcutta, freights were quiet, but stiffer. Exports dull, but imports more active. Exchange unaltered.

At Hong Kong Exchanges was quoted 4s. 8½d.

At Shanghae Imports were dull. A fair business in Exports at lower prices. Exchanges, 6s. 8d.

A terrible storm raged along the coast from Ceylon to Negapatam in the latter part of April. A French vessel passed 60 wrecks and numbers of dead bodies.

The United States frigate *Germantown* was at Hong Kong, and the steamer *Mississippi* was at Japan.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The mails from Cape Coast Castle to May 12, Sierra Leone to May 20, &c., had reached England.

On the 9th May the British sloop-of-war *Heron*, Commander TAUSCOTT, was caught in a tornado off the African Coast and capsized, when 107 lives were lost. The Coramander and 26 others got into a boat as the vessel went down, and were picked up and conveyed to Sierra Deone. The Commander took passage for England on the mail steamer, but died of yellow fever on the passage home.

Shortly before she was lost, the *Heron* had captured a slaver and put a crew on board.

Trade was very dull at Sierra Leone. A great famine prevailed throughout the Bahamee country.

The Latest News.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Saturday, June 11, 1859.

The House of Commons met a few minutes after 12 o'clock to day. The attendance of members was very numerous, in expectation of some ministerial explanations consequent upon the vote of that morning.

Lord HARTINGTON brought up the address as amended in reply to the speech from the throne; and the address having been read and agreed to, was ordered to be presented to her Majesty.

On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL Friday next was appointed to take the Queen's speech into consideration.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE moved that the House on rising should adjourn till Friday next.

After some conversation by C. NAPIER respecting the Navy, the motion was agreed to.

Some bills were then brought up, and papers presented, when, at 12½ o'clock, the House adjourned.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon, June 11.

In the division last night sixty members voted in favor of the Government, and thirty-five against BRADY, BUNBURY, TELLIS, HERBERT and URQUHART are not on the division list.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS RELATIVE TO THE WAR.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 11.

The semi-official *Preussische Zietung* contains the following:

Reports are current that the whole Prussian army will be mobilized, and that Prussia will soon take part in the existing conflict, but we believe, says the journal, that we are not mistaken in stating that no resolution of such a nature has as yet been taken, nor is it immediately imminent. If Prussia should be caused to take further steps for the development of her warlike power, her only object will be to make the position she has hitherto held of greater avail.

DRESDEN, Friday, June 10.

The Dresden *Journal* of to-day contains the following:

"Prussian Commissioners were here yesterday negotiating for the transport by railway of considerable bodies of Prussian troops. A satisfactory result without difficulty was arrived at. The Commissioners then started for Munich with a similar object."

PARIS, Saturday, June 11.

The *Moniteur* of to day publishes a decree appointing Gen. SCHRAMM, Superior Commander of the camp at Chalons, where three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry will be assembled.

The *Moniteur* also states that 5,000 Austrian prisoners have arrived at Marseilles and Toulon.

TURIN, Friday, June 10.

The following is a Sardinian official bulletin:

The Austrians have definitively evacuated Pavia and are said to be at Lodi. The allied armies are advancing. General GARIBALDI occupied Bergamo on the morning of the 8th, and having learned that 1,500 Austrians were coming from Brescia, sent a detachment to meet them, which, though inconsiderable in numbers nevertheless beat the enemy.

VERONA, Sunday, June 10.

The following is an Austrian official bulletin:

"On the 8th of June General URBAN, at Canonica, and the Eighth *Corps d'Armée*, at Maguanena, were engaged in sanguinary fights. The enemy, in greatly superior force, appears to be advancing from Milan, and the Austrian army has therefore passed the Adda in good order, and is nearing the reinforcements in reserve. The courage of our troops is unbroken, and they are longing for a decisive battle."

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.

Private letters from Milan respecting the battle of Marignano state that 500 Zouaves were put *hors de combat*.

The Austrians, who were 30.000 strong, suffered a loss of 1 500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours.

At 11 o'clock at night a battalion of Hungarians and Croats intending to surprise the village were surrounded and defeated.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the latest accounts from Italy state that both the Allied and Austrian armies are preparing for another general engagement.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says that the official Austrian bulletin of the battle of Magenta had produced an indescribable effect in that capital. For the moment, says the correspondent, the public appeared to be stunned. Military men are indignant that the finest army Austria ever possessed should have been intrusted to such a bungler as Count GYULAI appears to be.

The Sardinian Government has declared that it does not consider coal as contraband of war.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On the 9th inst. the Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount from 3½ to 3 ₱ cent. This movement had been generally anticipated, and consequently produced little or no effect. In the open discount market, after the alteration, the general rate for choicest paper was only 2 @2½ ₱ cent. Consols had been firm and without much fluctuation—closing, on the 10th, at 93¾@94 for both money and account. The weekly returns of the Bank of England shows a further increase of £193,231 in the bullion.

Messrs. BARING BROS & Co quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. 1d.; American Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

The *Daily News*, in its latest City Article, says that the funds closed with a decidedly firm appearance. The plethora in the Money Market exercised a stimulating influence. The demand for Money in the Discount Market on Friday was rather brisk, but the terms for the best two-monthly paper did not exceed 2¼@2½ ₱ cent., and shorter paper was negotiated at 2½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 11.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The Trade supplied themselves so freely last week that they have visited us very sparingly during the present one, and notwithstanding the ease in money matters, (increased by the Bank of England reducing their rate of discount to 3 ₱ cent.,) a disposition to sell has prevailed and still continues, more particularly among holders of ordinary America, who find it difficult to effect sales, even by making the concession of ½d. ₱ lb.; in the middling grades the decline is not more than 1-16d." The week's business has been 37 690 bales, including 1,000 on speculation, and for export. The market on Friday (yesterday) was quiet but steady, the sales reaching about 6,000 bales—500 on speculation and for export.

The official quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	8d.	Middling Orleans	6 13-16d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.	Middling Mobiles	6 11 16d.
Fair Uplands	7¼d.	Middling Uplands	6 9 16d.

The stock in port is estimated at 619,400 bales, including 539,460 bales of American.

At Manchester business continues very quiet, but there is a slightly firmer tone than at the commencement of the week.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather had been very favorable for the crops, but had become wet when the steamer sailed. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour quite neglected, but nominally unchanged. Quotations 10s. 8d.@13s. 9d. Wheat a further decline of 2d.@3d. ₱ cental since Tuesday, without attracting purchasers. Western Red, 8s @9s. 10d; White, 10s. 3d.@11s.; Southern, 10s. 6d.@13s. Indian Corn—European is pressed for sale at much reduced rates without leading to sales. Mixed American, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. Yellow, 6s. 5d.@6s. 8d. White, 8s.@8s. 4d.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co call the decline of the week, 6d. on Flour; 4d. on Wheat, and 6d @8d. on Corn.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report Beef dull and nominal, with a declining tendency. Pork equally depressed, and quoted 5s. lower; sales of repacked at 77s. 6d. Lard neglected, but holders continue to ask 60s. Bacon slow of sale at previous rates. Tallow firm, but quiet, at 56s @57s. for Butchers' Association.

PRODUCE—ashes dull; new Pots have arrived freely, and are offered at 30s, without finding buyers; old Pearls, 20s. @31s. Sugars in improved demand, and 1s. dearer. Coffee quiet, but firm at extreme prices. Rice quiet, but steady. Sales of Baltimore brisk at 7s.; Philadelphia 9s. Oils, nothing worthy of notice in Cod or Seal. Linseed quiet at 31s @ 29s. 6d. Resin flat; common 4s., with free sellers at 4s 1d. for common. Spirits Turpentine quiet and easier, offered at 41s. 6d. on the spot and to arrive. Tea very firm.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co, report the CORN market dull, under large arrivals of foreign white American Wheat, 50s @54s.; red 46s @50s. FLOUR, 26s.@32s. IRON flat, nails offered at £5 15s.@£6; Scotch Pig, 48s. SUGARS very firm and active at slightly dearer prices. TEA firmer; common Congou, 1s 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE easier. American 42s. TALLOW quiet. P. Y. C. 55s. COFFEE very firm, and in some cases 1s. dearer. LINSEED CAKES in steady demand at £117 for New-York, and £9 15s. for Boston. Fish OILS very dull; Sperm nominal at £93@£94. LINSEED OIL quiet at 28s. 6d. RICE very quiet.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending June 7, inclusive.

COTTON—The market opened buoyant and dearer, but closed flat. Sales of the week 8,000 bales. Stock 100,000 bales. Bas quoted at 104f. and *tres ordinaire* at 100f. for Orleans. WHEAT dull and lower. ASHES flat and nominal. COFFEE firm and dearer for Hayti. OILS tending downward. RICE quiet but steady. SUGAR firm. TALLOW and LARD steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows: "There has been a decided improvement in the market for American securities during the past week, and the demand has been very general for the various State stocks, whilst there has been some inquiry for the better description of railroad bonds.

Messrs. BARING BROS. say: "American Stocks have been firmer this week, and a few State Stocks are offered even at higher prices. United States 6s, 98@99; United States 5s have fetched 93½, ex div.; Massachusetts, 100@101; Maryland 5s, sterling, have been sold at 96; Pennsylvania Certificates, 81@82½; Bonds, 84@85; Tennessee, 82@84; Virginia, 81½@85½; Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6s, Bonds, 1st mortgage, 92; 2d mortgage, 91; New-York Central, 93@93½; do. 6s, 86@84; New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 59@61; Illinois Central, 72½; do. Freeland, 85½; Shares, 44 discount; Michigan Central Bonds, 81@84; Panama Railroad Bonds, 94@95; New-York Central shares, 67; New-York and Erie, 7@9."

LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 11—1 P. M.

SUGAR firm. COFF